

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN
Barometer 29.84

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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June 14 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 92 94

June 14 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 81 71

2914 日二初月五

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1915.

一第圖 五十四月六年五第 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIANS CONTINUE THEIR SUCCESSES.

DESPERATE BATTLE IN PROGRESS NEAR "THE LABYRINTH."

French Capture Souchez Railway Station.

FULL DETAILS OF THE BRUSSELS AIR RAID.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

MORE ABOUT THE BRUSSELS AIR RAID.

June 13, 8.45 p.m.
According to a special Reuter message from Paris, an "eye-witness" at Evre (a suburb of Brussels) says that a tremendous German cannonade brought out the townspeople, who eagerly watched the contest (the air raid mentioned in Saturday's wire.)

The British aeroplanes manoeuvred, and the people shouted for joy when the German shells missed. The Germans were attempting to remove the airship—which was a Zeppelin and not a Parseval—when suddenly the aeroplanes dived and threw three bombs, which exploded most violently. Then, with an explosion and a flare, the Zeppelin blew up.

The joy of the people of Brussels was indescribable; they sang the "Marseillaise" and the "Brabançonne"; the Germans lost their heads and sent a cavalry charge at the crowd.

Five Taubes were also burned in the hangar and nineteen German soldiers were killed.

ELECTION EXCITEMENT IN ATHENS.

June 13, 8.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Athens says that pro-Venizelist demonstrations are occurring in connection with to-day's election. It is expected that M. Venizelos will be successful.

THE SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY.

June 13, 8.45 p.m.
The area sown with sugar beet in France shows a decrease of 31.9 per cent as compared with 1914.

SUBMARINED IN ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL.

June 13, 8.45 p.m.
A British collier and a Norwegian sailing vessel have been submarined in St. George's Channel.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

HUGE RUSSIAN CAPTURES.

June 13, 7.35 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that the official communique states that the Russian offensive is developing successfully at Shavli, the feature of the fighting being a brilliant charge by the Cossacks.

In the three days battle of Jaravno we captured 348 officers and 15,431 men, ninety-five guns and machine guns, and also ammunition, and transport.

The enemy is endeavouring on other sectors to cross the Dniester.

MOTOR BATTERY BEATEN OFF.

June 13, 7.55 p.m.
The communique also states that in Galicia at Valley of the Sklo a German motor battery advanced, but was compelled to retreat immediately by the Russian artillery.

The Russians also captured at Jaravno many ammunition wagons and field kitchens.

The Austro-German counter-attack reached the village of Graszow and was immediately defeated. We captured thirty-three officers and four hundred and ninety men.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

THE FRENCH CAPTURE SOUCHEZ RAILWAY STATION.

June 13, 5.55 p.m.
A Paris communique says:—After an incessant night cannonade we captured the railway station at Souchez.
A desperate battle continues in the southern part of the "Labyrinth." We maintained all gains.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

CONTINUED PROGRESS IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

June 13, 5.55 p.m.
A Rome communique reports continued progress in all theatres. Good work is being done by airmen and artillery, and the Italians have taken some hundreds of prisoners.

FRENCH STOCK AT 72.75.

(Havas Telegram.)

French Stock now stands at 72.75.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

LANDING IN GALLIPOLI.

June 13, 2.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at the Dardanelles, telegraphing on the 3rd inst., says:—From the deck of the historic transport, River Clyde, I have a close view of the activities of two British landing beaches. A dozen large transports and many smaller craft are busy landing men, horses, hundreds of tons of stores unhindered by the enemy. There are doubtless similar scenes on other beaches on the northern coast. The army ashore is still engaged in extending and straightening its front by means of nocturnal rushes and much spade work. The enemy's artillery has lately been more active; his "morning and evening hates," as the soldiers call the daily bombardments, have been long and more vicious. Our front trenches are little bothered by the bombardments, whose objective is the landing beaches, reserve trenches and rest camps, which consequently are perfect rabbit warrens of shelter pits and dugouts. The men, however, are contemptuous of cover and show themselves freely.

[The second part of this wire appeared in our Extra of yesterday. The above did not arrive till after we had gone to press.]

RUSSIANS DAMAGE THE BRESLAU.

June 13, 4.50 a.m.
A Petrograd official message states that two destroyers engaged the Turkish (ex-German) cruiser Breslau near the Bosphorus, and severely damaged her.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE TRADE UNIONISTS.

June 13, 4.50 a.m.
Mr. Lloyd George, continuing his campaign for furthering the output of munitions received an ovation from crowds of people at Bristol. He said that all were already working with such energy and devotion that soon there would be no shirkers in Great Britain. Victory was impossible without engineers to fill reserves of shells with which to hammer the Germans incessantly. He said that Lord Kitchener had recalled to the workshops the skilled men who had joined the colours. He appealed to Trades Unionists to relax their regulations as to enable girls and unskilled men to be employed.

ITALIANS AT GRADISCA.

June 13, 4.50 a.m.
The Italians are firmly established at Gradisca, which, it is now announced, was captured some days ago.

HERR DERNBURG LEAVES THE STATES.

June 13, 4.50 p.m.
Herr Bernhard Dernburg, head of the German publicity department in the United States, has sailed from New York for Germany.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

ANOTHER GENERAL COUNTER-ATTACK REPULSED.

June 13, 12.40 a.m.
A Paris communique says: Along the whole sector north of Arras the enemy sought, by violent bombardment, to hamper our organisation and the positions which we had conquered. Our artillery replied effectively, and the German counter-attack south-east of Hebuterne was repulsed.

FURTHER FRENCH PROGRESS.

June 12, 4.50 p.m.
A French communique says that fresh progress has been made in the lower region of Buval, north of Lorette, and also in the region of the "Labyrinth." A thick fog prevails on the sector north of Arras.

GALLIPOLI.—THE NATURE OF THE GROUND.

The following is a part of an eye-witness story from the Dardanelles:—

June 13, 11.20 a.m.
I spent some time in the reserve trenches to-day, examining the enemy's position. Our front trench-line was visible, less than half a mile away. Four hundred yards beyond was the enemy's first trench, loopholed at every yard. Behind this were rows upon rows of Turkish trenches. The view was bounded, left and right, by ridges hiding the sea, and was closed in front by the Achibaba barrier—with the central peak, six hundred feet high, dominating everything in sight.

The peak is about 1½ miles distant from our front, as the crow flies. It is trenched and galled all the way up, as are also the spurs that flank it. On its crest is the strong redoubt of Achibaba.

Stretching across the peninsula is one of the strongest positions any army has held or captured during this war. I saw nothing comparable to it in Flanders except perhaps Messines and Wytschaete. Between us and Achibaba the ground is intersected by nullahs, affording excellent cover for troops and hiding-places for Maxim.

The Turk, despite these advantages, is not satisfied. Our airmen report that he is constantly and feverishly digging in fresh places. It is generally estimated that the enemy are able to bring four or five corps to the defence of Gallipoli, but the Anglo-French and Australasian troops are in the best of spirits, and confident of their ability to expel the enemy from any position. I learn that Maidos and the enemy's headquarters at Chanaik suffered severely from fires ensuing from the naval bombardments.

FRENCH SUCCESSES CONFIRMED.

(Havas Telegram.)

June 10.
French stock now stands at 74.95—an increase of 1fr.95 on yesterday's quotations.

Yesterday we occupied all Neuville St. Vaast village, repulsing three counter-attacks in the Hebuterne region and at Tracy le Mont. To-day we hold all gains, which increase the front to 7,000 metres. The Government has taken measures to intensify war industries.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

SUMMARY OF SUCCESSES IN PERSIA.

June 10, 5.00 p.m.
A Petrograd communique sums up the operations on the Caucasian and Persian fronts since March 8. The Turkish offensive through Persian territory was completely defeated, an army of regulars and irregulars, commanded by Halil Bey, with headquarters at Urumiah, being routed and dispersed. The Russians, advancing on Tabriz and Dilman, occupied Urumiah, Ushnu and Turkish territory as far as Van and Malsazghert, including a portion of Moush. The Turkish offensive along the river Tchooukh was checked and broken after desperate fighting, the Russians occupying Ardohat and Ide and capturing quantities of war material. The Russians also made great captures at Van, including 25 fortress guns, and quantities of powder and provisions, as well as the Government treasury.

GALICIAN VICTORY FOLLOWED UP.

June 12, 11.45 a.m.
A Petrograd despatch states that the Russians have achieved splendid successes from the Baltic to Bukovina. A communique reports furious bombardment and repeated determined attacks westward of Shavli. The Germans even reached some of our entanglements but were always driven back, leaving piles of dead before our trenches. The Russians continue to advance on the Dubessa front and, during an important and successful night attack, took large numbers of prisoners, guns, machine-guns and other booty. The Russian victory in Galicia continues. The Germans continue fruitless attacks on Mocziska. On the whole, the Russians have defeated the enemy between the rivers Tiamonica and Syka, with numerous captures. The figures have not yet been checked. The enemy attempted to cover his retreat by armoured trains and five armoured motors, supported by infantry. The accuracy of our guns compelled these to retreat rapidly. Our advanced infantry in the Strij region developed an energetic offensive, capturing an entire company of Austrians. The Russians, having evacuated Stanislaw without fighting, developed an offensive in the direction of Otyne, and captured 1,100 prisoners. When the Germans were driven over the Dniester the Prussian Guard suffered particularly heavy losses, including 10 guns and 18 machine-guns.
(Continued on page 5).

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

French have captured the railway station at Souchez.

It is reported from Tsingtau that all restrictions against British shipping have been withdrawn.

Huge captures of Austro-German forces are reported by the Russian communique of yesterday.

Good work is being done by the Italian airmen and artillery. Italian progress in all directions continues.

According to one of our special cables, a Chinese soldier attacked four English ladies at Nanking, stabbed one and injured another.

NEWS.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

The s.s. Hopsang has arrived in Hongkong having sustained some damage in a collision at Bangkok.

A Chinese who wanted to put up a bill on the stage of the Yumai Theatre during the performance has been fined \$10.

The bail of an American Naval P. O. named Isaacson, which was \$8, was estimated at the Police Court, through defendant failing to appear on a charge of assaulting two Chinese.

MADAME REJANE.

Madame Rejane has started a fortnight's season at the New Theatre. The great artiste appeared in Sardou's inimitable "Sans Gene" and gave a delighted audience the sort of entertainment which an international public expects from perhaps the most finished comedienne of our time. Whether she is chattering like a jay in her laundry, or hiding the wounded Hepperg in her room, or taking lessons in Court etiquette, or giving the Court a piece of her mind or talking over old times with the Emperor, she makes every incident throb with reality; and even her vulgarity is refreshing, for as a bit of art it is consummate. Like her illustrious friend the divine Sarah, she seems amazingly unaffected by time. It is exactly forty years since she made her debut in Paris.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

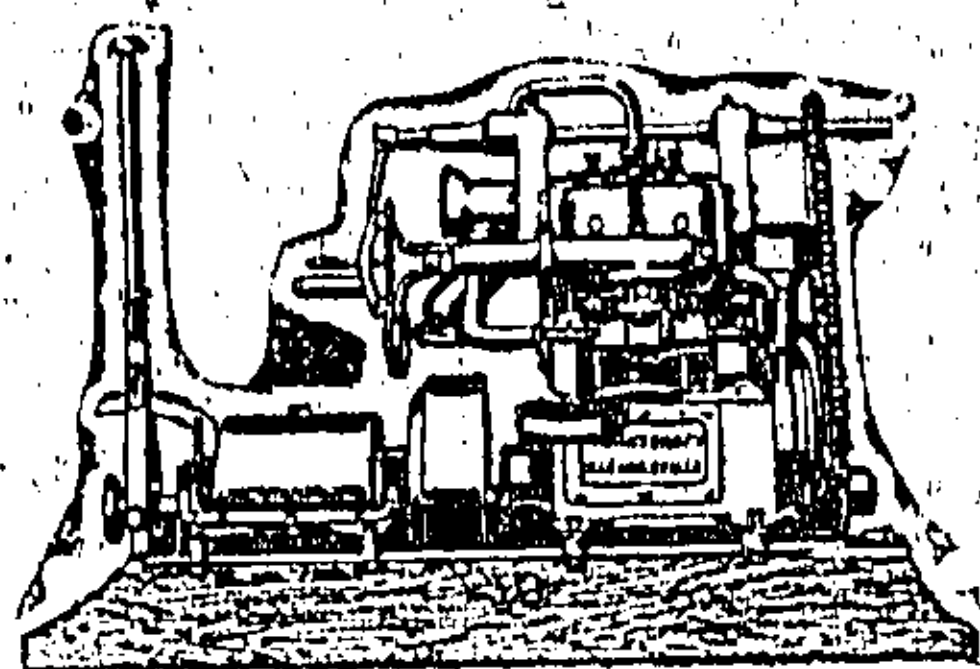
TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, June 17.
Dragon Boat Festival.

Tuesday, June 22.
Sale of Land in Caine Road.—
G. P. Lammi's Sales Room—
8 p.m.

NOTICES



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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAT, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, first floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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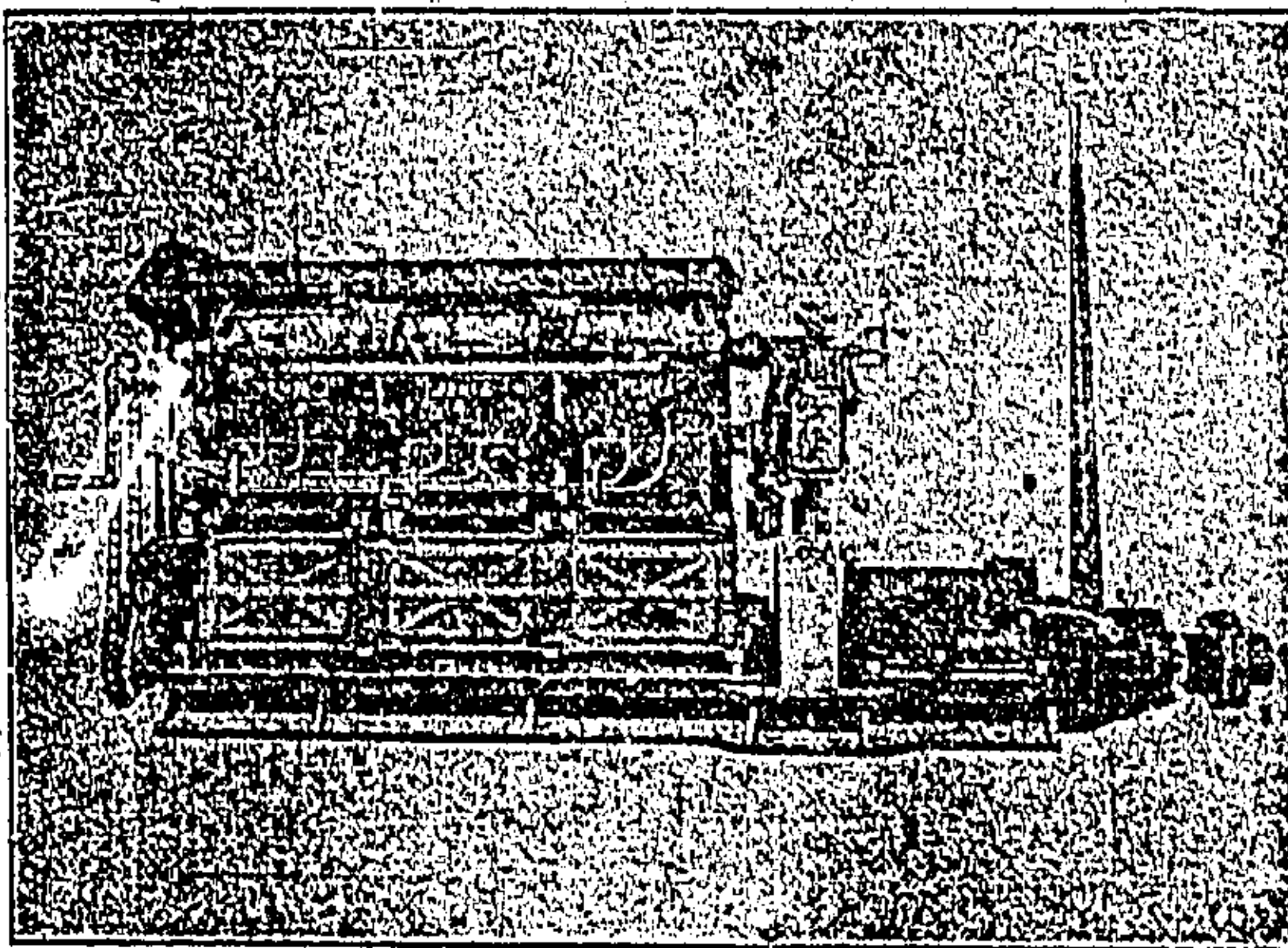
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Selling the Philippines. There are thousands of Japanese already in the islands who have large and increasing interests, and individual investment ensures activity. At the present moment and for some years to come the feeble excuse offered by Pastor Russell that Japan desires fresh fields of energy for her surplus population does not hold good. Japan has recently acquired control of vast tracts in China, and only a few years have elapsed since she took Formosa and Korea under her wing. We are afraid that the Pastor is more deeply versed in Biblical "subjects" than in political problems. He may shine on the platform but not in the role of mentor to the statesmen of Washington. A native paper *El Ideal* concludes its comment thus:—"It is apparent that the beatific pastor would have us believe that his ideas on this subject tally with the principles and doctrines of the religion of which he is minister. Well Rev. O. T. Russell has outshone the very glory of the midday sun?"

Daily Press.

After the War.

We are told that whatever opinions may be held regarding the result of the European war, the Japanese have already satisfied themselves that Russia and Germany, whether victorious or defeated, will emerge from the present struggle more influential Powers than before in the Oriental world! As a British contemporary in Japan, the *Japan Chronicle*, justly remarks, "to believe that Russia and Germany, now engaged in expending blood and treasure on a scale never paralleled in history, will emerge from the struggle more influential than before, so far as the Far East is concerned, seems to be the very extremity of paradox. However, according to Mr. Oishi, the ex-leader of the Doshikai, "Japan naturally stands in a position to keep within proper bounds the glowing ambition of these Powers in the Far East. In order to ensure the maintenance of Asiatic peace, Japan must decide on a scheme of great military expansion and must prepare herself against the forces of these two Powers." The mere increase of her military establishment by two or three divisions would be of no value. If such views as these are to become dominant in Asia it will certainly not make easier the task of the world's statesmen who hope to scotch, if not entirely kill, the dragon of Militarism when the present struggle in Europe comes to an end.

China Mail.

The American Note. The Note also calls the attention of Germany to the "grave situation which has resulted" from repeated violations of American rights on the high seas, culminating in the sinking of the *Lusitania* with the loss of 188 American lives. In such circumstances, the Note continued, it is clearly wise and desirable that the United States and Germany should come to a full and clear understanding. Mention was also made of the sinking of the *Talata*, and the attendant death of Thresher, an American; the dropping of bombs by a German aircraft on the American ship *Cushing*, the torpedoing of the American ship *Gulf Light*, and finally the destruction of the *Lusitania*. "All these acts," said the President, "constitute a series of events which the United States has observed with growing distress, concern and amazement. The summary of the new Note, which will be found in another column, indicates that similar ground has been covered, and we are glad to learn that it is expressed in firmer terms, as the whole world knows that mildness is lost on the barbarous Teuton."

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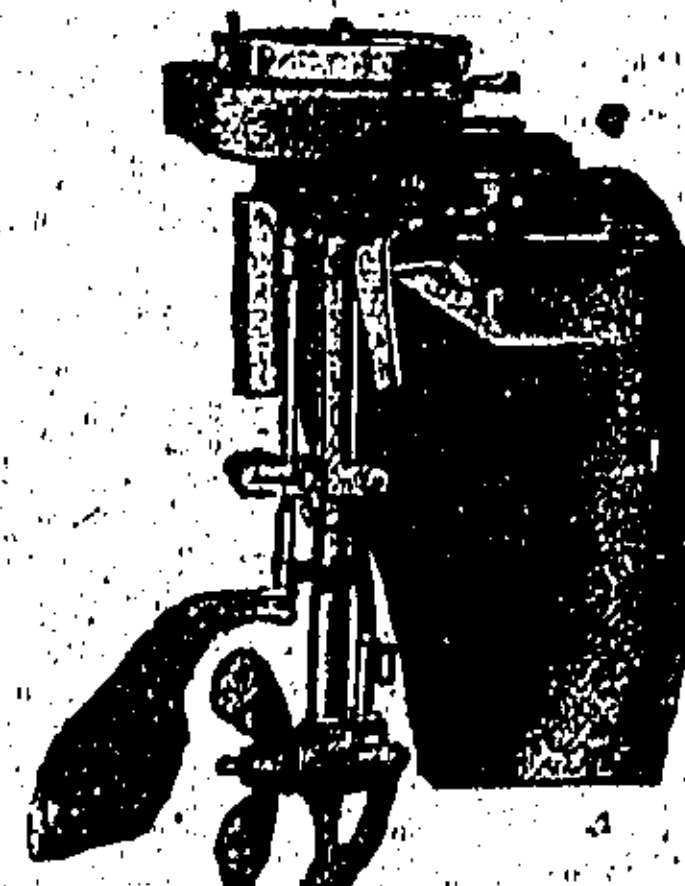
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ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

Naval Training for Chinese.

The Ministry of Navy has selected twelve students to be trained as officers for submarines and torpedo-destroyers. The students will be in charge of Mr. Wei Han and will leave here about the middle of the month. The course will last two and a half years.—*Exchange*.

An Honoured Editor.

On the occasion of his retirement, after twenty-five years service as honorary editor of *The Friend of China*, Mr. Joseph Alexander, secretary of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, at the annual meeting in April, was presented with a testimonial from the Society. Mr. Alexander's connection with the Anti-opium campaign is a long and highly honourable one, to which every friend of the cause owes an unpayable debt.—*National Review*.

Veteran General's Death.

London, April 7.—Lieutenant General Granville Chetwynd Stapleton died to-day, aged 92. He obtained his commission in 1839 in the 13th Foot, now the Somerset Light Infantry. He first saw active service in the Afghan War (1842) under Sir Robert Sale. His war service included the storming of the Khord-Kabal Pass, the engagement at Tezeen, the heroic defence of Jellalabad, and the several engagements which led up to the re-capture of Kabul. He retired from the Army in 1881 with honorary rank of lieutenant-general.

Suppression of Hunghutze.

Various localities in the province of Fengtien are not yet free from the disturbances of the mounted bandits and the Obiang-chun and the Governor of that province have started a campaign to suppress them by organising a special military organ in the Obiangchun's Headquarters. To this new organ the power of directing all the troops throughout the province will be invested. By this step, the Fengtien Provincial authorities expect an effective suppression campaign will be started against lawless elements.

Currency Notes in the Provinces.

The balance of the currency notes in Sinkiang, Hupoh and Szechwan, which have not yet been redeemed by the respective provincial governments is receiving the attention of the Chinese Government. The number of the notes is not great, but with a view to reorganising the financial administration in these provinces, the Government deems it necessary to redeem them. Orders from the Central Government have been sent to the Governors of the provinces concerned, instructing them to redeem the remaining currency notes before the eighth month of this year.

China's National Song.

The Department of Rites and Ceremonies of the Chongshih Tang has composed a new national song which, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, has been approved by the President. The Secretary highly eulogizes the song and remarks that in "harmony it has the rare virtue of banishing every sorrow and trouble of the soul, whilst in melody it is like the sweeping wind which cleans the impure air; set to music and played for purposes of high policy, the words of the new utterance will subjugate the Eight Tribes; and used for the less strenuous ends of society, the same words will yield pleasure and joy to the people." The *Peking Gazette* ventures to put into the "crab-crawling language the winged words of the composition: China stands uniquely in the Spheres And stretches to the ranging points of the compass. Our fathers were men of the Kun-lun peaks Whence wide-flowing rivers rise and mountains chase the sky-line. Union of five races, like unto the days of Yao, And enduring to unnumbered ages hence. —*National Review*.

NOTICE.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

MOUTRIE'S.

THE ATTACK ON THE GULFIGHT

An American View.

Misunderstanding is at the bottom of most quarrels. There should be no misunderstanding between this country and Germany about the case of the Gulfight says the *New York Outlook*. Our Government can best perform its duty to the people of this country by coming to an understanding with Germany on this matter as speedily as possible. Germany and the United States should clearly understand each other's position.

To that end the United States Government should without delay inform Germany—

That it regards the attack on the Gulfight as of great gravity. That it is instituting a prompt and searching investigation of the facts.

That if the Gulfight was, as reported, attacked on the high seas by a German submarine without warning, with consequent loss of life, the United States will take the following position:

For such an attack the promise of money reparation is not sufficient. This is not a breach of international rules which can be settled, as in the case of the *Krye*, by the payment of damages. It is disregard of elementary international law. It therefore cannot be made a matter of money.

For such an attack disavowal of intent to do injury to the United States is not sufficient. We are willing to believe Germany if she says that she meant no harm to us. That, however, is not the point. The point is that the harm has been done to us, and has been done in such a way as to be an infringement of not only our rights but of human rights.

For such an attack the plea that it was due to accident or gross carelessness in mistaking a neutral merchantman for a belligerent merchantman is not sufficient. To attack without warning non-combatants, whether of a neutral or a belligerent nation, is not war; it is a crime. If done deliberately, it puts the combatant who does it on the plane of the pirate and the highwayman. It is a settled point of law that if a man undertakes to commit murder, but through mistaken identity kills another than his intended victim, he is not absolved from murder; but is guilty. He cannot plead that it was an accident or a blunder. The fact that a submarine commander intended to attack a belligerent merchantman unaware does not absolve him from crime if he attacks by mistake a neutral merchantman, for his original intent was criminal.

If, therefore, it proves to be true that the Gulfight was attacked by a German submarine, and as a consequence Americans

KILLED IN ACTION.

Capt. L. U. Unwin.

It is with great regret that we announce the death of Captain Marcelot Urquhart Unwin, who was killed in action in Flanders on April 27. Says the *N. China Daily News*. Capt. Unwin, who was thirty-two years of age, was the son of Mr. F. S. Unwin, Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai. He was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the Hampshire Regiment on January 27, 1904 and Lieutenant on May 3, 1906. He saw active service with the 1st Battalion in the operations in the Aden Hinterland. Capt. Unwin was sent to North China in January 1911 on special duty as language officer, and remained in China about two years, receiving his Captaincy on August 9, 1911.

In September 1914 Capt. Unwin went with the expeditionary force to France, was twice wounded in November and invalided home, but rejoined his regiment on December 12, and remained at the front until his death.

to their lives, the United States will not be satisfied with either a promise of indemnity, or a disavowal of intending injury to America, or a plea of accident or blunder. The United States will in that case be satisfied only with assurance from Germany that she will henceforth desist from attacking without warning and without full provision for safety of passengers and crews all merchantmen, whether neutral or belligerent, and accompany that assurance with satisfactory evidence that she will do as she says. Germany declines to give such assurance and if another such "accident" occurs, the United States will, without further notification, feel free to take such action as her safety, her interests, and the public law of nations may require.

Such a statement of the position of the United States can be phrased, we believe, with such courtesy that it need give no offence, but with such clearness that it can afford no chance of misunderstanding.

Our Government has been so obviously intent on maintaining peaceful and friendly relations with all nations that it is possible that other nations may take the view that our people are easy-going, timid, and incapable of resenting wrong; in such a view there is peril.

Our Government has been so ready during this war to overlook infringement of human rights, as in the case of Belgium, and so reluctant to protest on any matters that cannot be settled on a financial basis, that other nations may take the view that Americans are money-minded and ready to compromise any question for a fee. In that view there is peril.

We shall avoid peril, not invite it, by a full, frank, and prompt expression at this time of the real American spirit.

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TO LET.—FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hong-kong, with possession on or about 15th August next—English baths and kitchen ranges, hot and cold water, Electric light. First class appointments throughout, including water carriage system.

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TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

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TO LET.—The Ground Floor of No. 6, Des Vaux Road Central, occupied by Madame Gains, etc. Apply to **DAVID SASSOON & Co., Limited.**

TO LET.—Houses in Torres Buildings, Kowloon. Apply to:—**SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.**

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**

WHAT IS WHISKY?

How Government may Prohibit Impure Spirits.

One of the greatest deterrents to temperance are the inferior spirits that are sold cheaply as Scotch whisky, to the physical detriment of those who consume them. In this connection, the views of an expert given to a representative of the *Globe* are of interest.

"Under the Food and Drugs Act," he said, the authorities have ample power to prevent any substitute being sold as the real article. For instance, there are many substitutes for butter, but none of them can be sold as butter. Why should not this rule apply to Scotch whisky?

"Since 1494 Scotch whisky has been made from barley only, grown, malted, and pot distilled in Scotland. The patent still did not come into use until 1840-50. Spirits distilled in these stills from maize and other ingredients are no more Scotch whisky than margarine is butter. They are very injurious and deleterious to the human system, and notwithstanding the report of the Royal Commission on Whisky, which reported in favour of selling such spirits as 'Scotch whisky,' they should not be allowed. They ruin people both bodily and financially."

"In the interests of public health and fair dealing, the whole question should be reopened, and care should be taken to prevent the undue influence of those interested in the sale of spurious spirits."

"From the agricultural point of view alone, the sale of substitutes for whisky entails a great hardship upon the Scotch barley grower."

Ban on Bad Spirits.

The present intention is that Mr. Lloyd George shall submit the Government's liquor proposals to the House of Commons tomorrow. The Cabinet gave further consideration to the problem

TO LET.

TO LET.—Spacious Godown No. 10 Ice House Street. Apply to:—**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Apply to **CHATER and MODY**, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Furnished, including a splendid Piano, "Fair View" No. 3 Robinson Road, containing 6 rooms with ample servants quarters. Apply to:—**DAVID SASSOON & Co.**

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank, Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street.

Offices facing the Harbour between The Hongkong Club and Post Office. Apply to:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

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WANTED.—by a Japanese Naval Officer, private lessons in English. Communicate with "JAPANESE" c/o Hong-kong Telegraph, stating what time daily may be given, and terms per month.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Cheney c/o Moutrie, Camdenn, Chop Man Wok West Point, Singapore.

Jones, Engineer Steamship Mexico City, Liverpool. Mancini Post Office, London. Mrs. Graham Marshall, Richmond.

Vocelet Steamer "Miyazaki Maru," Singapore.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent. Hongkong, 10th June, 1915. Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Joensen Vesting, Shanghai. Lowlow, Yueson and Company, Amoy.

Chongshingloun, Shanghai. Junyen, Shanghai. Jenyuen, Shanghai.

R. BLACK, Superintendent. Hongkong, 11th June, 1915.

at their meeting yesterday, says the Parliamentary correspondent of the *Times*, and even now, after weeks of laborious preparation, it cannot be said that their plans are finally adjusted. Still the scheme is sufficiently advanced for one to indicate generally the direction in which the Government propose to move and to specify the projects which they have definitely abandoned.

The following are the main heads under which the Government intend to take action:—

- (1) Prohibition of the sale of immature spirits.
- (2) Encouragement of the brewing of lighter beers.
- (3) Special public-house restrictions in munition areas.
- (4) Reduced hours of sale generally.
- (5) Compensation for interests affected.

If you have lost your appetite for one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the **ALEXANDRA CAFE** is sure to tempt you.

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"DOHERTY" AND "DEMON."

TENNIS NETS.

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(lately occupied by W. POWELL, Ltd.)

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WHISKY BRANDY SHERRY PORT

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HONGKONG.

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Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.

WYLIE.—At 1, Granville Avenue, Kowloon, on 13th June 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Wylie, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1915.

THE PRESS AND THE WAR.

People in Hongkong who have read the statement of the quarrel between the Liberal papers, on the one hand, and the *Morning Post* and the various journals controlled by Lord Northcliffe, on the other, which appeared in our issue of last Friday, may be tempted to exclaim: "A plague on both your houses." Our reprint was from the *Globe*, which, with its accustomed fairness, gives, as far as reasonably possible in small compass, both views of the matter. The charge made by the Liberal papers—especially against the *Times*—is that the tone of recent articles is calculated to give heart to the enemy by conveying the impression that discontent at the Ministry's handling of the war is widespread at home. The *Daily Chronicle* remarks: "Helpful criticism is one thing, but scurrilous attacks only stimulate and encourage the enemy, while depressing and bewildering our friends." With this idea probably no one will quarrel. Fair criticism is rarely other than helpful, and the sensible man will welcome it and be prepared to put it to profit.

But what exercises the Radical Press is the question: Is the *Times* criticism fair—or, indeed, other than harmful? The *Daily Chronicle* has a ready and practical answer to this, and one which those of our readers who have watched the mournful descent of the *Times* in recent years will subscribe to. It points out that there was a time when this journal was listened to seriously, as voicing both official and public opinion in Britain; and it adds that the majority of the people on the Continent are more or less under the impression that it still does this. Hence the trouble. The *Chronicle* of course agrees. Britishers are perfectly well aware, in most cases, that the modern *Times* is no more the paper that it was in the old days than it is the Bible or the Koran; that it is scarcely an inch removed, where sensationalism and "cheap" journalism are concerned, above the *Daily News* and other halfpenny oracles dear to the soul of a certain type of Cockney. But foreigners, unless they are in the habit of reading closely and of comparing, do not know this.

Thus far, then, one is bound to sympathise with the complaints of the *Daily Chronicle* and of the humbler, if more peevish and spleenetic, *Daily Mail*. But how does the Radical press account for a not dissimilar attack on governmental methods by the *Morning Post*—which is a paper "run" by educated men and which has never been known to stoop to Hearstian muck-raking and self-advertising tricks? How, too, does it explain the fact that, since these attacks, a new Ministry has come into being at home? Ignoring the remarks of the Harmsworthian press and regarding only the *Morning Post*'s accusations, it seems to us that the main ground of the complaint is the fact that an amateur was dictating to practical men on the subject of naval matters. Despite the change of Ministry this is still the case, but—there are amateurs and amateurs. We are not arguing necessarily that it is right that the Fleet should be under the control of Mr. Balfour, a civilian; but if we needs must have a civilian at the Admiralty, better an experienced diplomat than, let us say, Mr. Winston Churchill. Apart from this point, we believe the only attack which the *Morning Post* has made—and in this it has been joined by the other influential Conservative papers—has been on the subject of the latitude allowed to alien enemies at home. And never was an attack more thoroughly justified. Had it been useless and inexcusable, the number of internments which have been decreed within the past few weeks would hardly have taken place. The *Chronicle* hints that the *Times* etc. have a wide circulation in Germany. How comes that to be? Is there no alien enemy influence at work here? Who keeps the enemy supplied with British papers? But, after all, does not the *Chronicle* exaggerate the position altogether? If the material in the Home papers were so pernicious as it is represented as being, would the Censorate allow it to be published?

The Battle Season.

For some reason or reasons unknown, the latter half of June is curiously full of battle anniversaries. Naseby (1645) and Marengo (1800) were both fought on June 14. On the 16th we have Dettingen (1743) and Quatre Bras (1815); on the 17th, Bunker's Hill (1775); on the 18th, Waterloo (1815); on the 21st, Vittoria (1813) and, on the 24th, Bannockburn (1314). In addition to these we have the outbreak of the 1812 war between Britain and the United States on June 18, the sinking of the Alabama (1864) on the 19th, the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) on the 20th, and the Massacre of Cawnpore (1857) on the 28th. All these anniversaries will hardly be regarded with favour by our superstitious friends who look upon next Friday as a certain date for a crushing victory for British arms, inasmuch as it marks the centenary of Waterloo; for, by the same reasoning, we should probably be in for a terrific hammering on the anniversary of Bannockburn—unless, of course, the Scots should be planning a victory of their own for the 24th.

To All Whom it may Concern

A curious discovery was made the other day in a house on a certain part of the Praya. A local gentleman, having business on one of the upper floors of this house, discovered that there was no staircase leading thereto. The ground floor was like any other ground floor save that there was no means of reaching a higher one. Ultimately the gentleman was conducted to a house in Des Voeux Road, taken to the top floor, out on to the roof and then down a flight of steps leading eventually to the haven where he would be. The method of reaching these upper floors strikes us as a little unusual—not to say ingenious. It may be that the police are aware of the existence of this kind of thing, in which case we are giving them no news. But does the Building Authority also know of it? We have heard of another place in the Colony where such a thing obtains, but it might be worth the F.W.D.'s while to have a look round. The trick, like most of the really clever ones in this world, is simplicity itself; but it would admirably suit the convenience of coiners, gamblers, opium-smokers and other such benefactors to humanity; for the works of darkness might go on in a place so protected for a good many years before the evil-doers were discovered.

The Hardened Criminal in Shanghai.

We gather from northern papers that our Shanghai friends are still hampered by the difficulty of finding a satisfactory means of dealing with hardened Chinese criminals within the Settlement. It was suggested that such offenders should be handed over to the Chinese authorities "for deportation to their native towns, where they should be kept in custody"; but the Republican Government does not appear to see matters in that light, and points out that the problem is too difficult an one to be dealt with in this manner. It seems to us that the simplest way to cut the knot is to make the Settlement so hot for such gentry that they will be more anxious to keep away from it than to enter it. Shanghai made a terrible rod for its own back when it listened to those who counselled the abolition of flogging, and, from all we hear, it is very much aware of that fact now and would fain have the good old custom back again. Even in Britain, where crimes of violence are not frequent, the Government has never been foolish enough to do away entirely with the "cat" and the birch-rod. Then how should it be possible to abolish these very salutary methods of punishment where Chinese criminals are concerned—men who respond to no corrective but physical pain? If Shanghai encourages the movement set on foot some time ago for the re-introduction of thrashing, it will soon find that there are fewer hardened criminals for it to deal with.

DAY BY DAY.

COME WHAT MAY
TIME AND THE HOUR RUNS
THROUGH THE ROUGHEST DAY—
Shakespeare.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 83;
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75;
rain.

Count the Columns.
On Saturday the *Telegraph* published 41 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 33 published.

The Mails.
European Mail.—Due per s.s. Kashima Maru.
American, Canadian and U.K. Mail.—Closes per s.s. China to-morrow at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Aki Maru to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.
Closing prices:—
Indo-Chinas.—\$97, sellers.
Union Insurance Society, of O'ton, Ltd.—\$857, buyers.
China Fires.—\$135, buyer.
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.—\$116, sellers.
China Minis.—\$4.90, buyers.
Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co. Ltd.—\$68, buyers.
Hongkong and W'pos D. Co. Ltd.—\$62, buyers.
Ewo's.—Tls. 160, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons in Shanghai.—Tls. 90, buyers.
Langkats.—Tls. 40, buyers.
Douglas.—\$47, buyers.
Kung Yiks.—\$13.90, buyers.
China Provident.—\$4 sales.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9d.

To-day's Anniversaries.
To-day is the 289th anniversary of the Battle of Naseby and the 115th of that of Marengo.

Remanded.
A Chinese was charged by Inspector O'Sullivan, at the Police Court, this morning, with disobeying a banishment order. The case was remanded.

Consular "At Home."
Next Wednesday, being the birthday of H. M. the King of Sweden, the Consul General for Sweden will be "at Home" at his offices in York Building between 11 a.m. and 12.30 p.m.

Collection on the Trams.
The total amount brought in by the collection boxes placed on the tram cars in aid of the Prince or Wales' Fund for the first fifteen days is \$55.01, including the five guilder note and the half guilder piece.

Housebreaker sent to Gaol.
At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was charged by Inspector O'Sullivan with house breaking at West Point. Defendant, who had several convictions against him, was sentenced to six months imprisonment and four hours stroke.

Bijou Theatre.
"The Adventures of Kathlyn" having being discontinued until further notice, it was replaced at the Bijou Theatre on Sunday night by an interesting and most realistic six-part drama: "Satanasso," which met with general approval.

Unusual.
A Chinese from Aberdeen, deaf and dumb, who was remanded for a week for assault, came before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, and was sentenced to one day's hard labour. The sentence had to be written by the interpreter. It is very unusual to find a defendant both deaf and dumb.

Alleged Armed Robbery.
The police have received a report from Cheung Po village that what is described as an armed robbery has taken place there. Some men entered a house, so the report states, and after terrifying the inmates they decamped with \$94 worth of goods. No arrests have been made up to the time of going to press.

Victoria Theatre.
The new instalments of "The Perils of Pauline" at the Victoria Theatre have been drawing big houses during the week-end. The current programme also contains some excellent war pictures and a couple of good comedies. Beginning from Wednesday June 16, a full orchestra, under the conductorship of Mr. F. Gonzalez, will be in attendance nightly.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

RUSSIANS STILL GOING AHEAD.

The Continued Progress of the French.

Though little more than odds and ends of facts leak out, in connection with the doings at the western front, we have every right to feel that the French are making, if only yard by yard, the sort of progress that is more wearing and more exasperating to the enemy than one signal victory might be. Week after week goes by and we hear no word that the French have given an inch of ground, while every message from their front chronicles some fresh advance. Business men will probably see significance in the marked rise in French stock mentioned in our Extra of yesterday, while all readers will notice that we are no longer troubled with German communiques recording imaginary triumphs in this particular field. Is it that the communique-inventors are too out of heart to follow up their business? Or do the people of Germany already know what is happening, without any help from the fakers of modern history?

The Petrograd Communiques.

From the Baltic down into Bukovina the Russians claim a variety of successes; successes which are all the more meritorious considering the untiring energy of the enemy. Apparently the fiercest of the fight still hovers round the valley of the Dniester, though farther north-west the Russians are pushing a vigorous offensive. By the seizure of Juravno they have made for themselves a useful abiding place from which to direct any further operations they may meditate against Przemyel, and if the number of their prisoners be not accidentally exaggerated, they have terrifically weakened the enemy in that quarter. Their evacuation of Stanislaw, which is some seventy miles southward of Lemberg, calls for perhaps more explanation than can well be squeezed into a single line of a Reuter wire; but we suppose it's all right.

Gallipoli.

At a time when so much depends on the speedy forcing of the Dardanelles, the next best thing to news concerning progress there and thereabout is the story which Reuter's correspondent sends as to the nature of the enemy's position in Gallipoli. He does not go out of his way to minimise the difficulties which confront the Allies, and the value of his wire lies in the implied explanation of the slowness of our advance up the peninsula. He also gives some useful evidence as to the frame of mind in which Tommy finds himself. While the Turks are restless and anxious, even though in possession of an ideal stronghold, the Anglo-French and Australasian troops are light-hearted, confident and absolutely careless of danger. The only other point to note in connection with this neighbourhood is the damaging of our old and long-concealed friend the Breslau by Russian destroyers. Of her slippery companion the Goeben we still hear nothing.

Other Matters.

Mr. Lloyd George does not grow weary in well doing, and ever one will admire his unflinching pluck and perseverance in tackling the men who have proved themselves to be almost as dangerous to the Empire's welfare as the Germans themselves. From the cheery tone of his speech at Bristol it would seem as though his efforts are continuing to bring forth good fruit. It is consoling to learn that the people at home are not alone in being worried by labour difficulties. Vorwarts, the German Socialist organ—and just now probably about the only Berlin paper that tells the truth and shames the devil—speaks of a strike among the Silesian miners, and adds that the number of malcontents increases daily. So mote it be.

FROM THE PULPIT.

A Despatch from the Front.

Notes of sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday Evening.
"We who live are always delivered unto death for Jesus' sake; that the life also of Jesus may be manifested in our mortal flesh." 2 Cor. IV. II.

The apostle is using military figures in speaking of his gospel ministry. The Messenger of the Cross is a soldier, but not one carrying all before him in a glorious career; rather one engaged with an apparently strong foe, and at every moment seemingly on the point of defeat. It is an authentic despatch from the front, and a great deal nearer the truth than much that is said, and especially sung, about Christian warfare. We do not get very deep when we sing to joyful music:—
"Onward Christian Soldiers,
Marching as to war,
With the Cross of Jesus,
Going on before."

There is such a thing as getting right into the midst of the war, and, when it comes to that, the Cross is no ornamental standard moving rhythmically ahead, but a banner weighing on the back of whoever would go after the Captain of our salvation.

Our hearts thrill when we hear of striking deeds at the front, of which we are all thinking just now. The men there have our praise and admiration for these, but can we forget them day after day, week after week perhaps, when it is all endurance and little progress, all risk and danger with nothing to show for it; losses here, a set-back there, failure or miscarriage somewhere else, in the zigzag of the terrible game?

Our men at the front make no complaints. They do not whine for sympathy. Their letters are wonderful; cheerful and unaffected, dwelling more on the interests and even humours of the situation than its dangers and sufferings. Only now and then someone will lift the veil for a moment, and we in our safety realise that thousands of brave men, by land and sea are living at the stretch of human powers in the face of every expected hardship of war as well as every dishonourable trick and barbarous device which an unscrupulous enemy can expose them to. They do not ask to be made heroes of, but no words will ever record their real heroism, shown so unpretentiously to, as all in the day's work. I feel, said the preacher, that I cannot praise these men. One seems to have no right to do that, so great is the difference between the most that any of the rest of us can do, and the one supreme thing which is done by the man who puts his absolute all into the balance, his very life, and all life means in the youth or prime of a man's days. We in the rear ranks must not complain because our duty lies where it does, but we cannot forget that the actual soldier in the field is "always delivered unto death," liable at any moment to be asked for the supreme sacrifice, to quit the sweet light of the sun, to let go all that men ordinarily hold dear for the sake of that which is dearer still, honour, country, justice, the welfare of generations unborn.

All this was found, in the gospel cause, in the life of that old soldier of the Cross, the Apostle Paul. He did not stain the truth when he spoke of being "always delivered unto death" for Jesus' sake, that the life also of Jesus might be manifested through him. The life of Jesus was one of sacrifice, and it can only be manifested by sacrificial living. The more of the Cross you see in any life the more you are of Christ. The diploma and credentials of the first apostles were their extreme dangers and sufferings, and these have been nobly supplemented in the records of martyrs and confessors ever since. We do not always breathe that heroic atmosphere, but it is good to be broad by it. The man is not very much of a man in whom there is not a touch of the heroic somewhere, something that re-acts with a healthy glow, quickening our pulses to better endeavour. With what pride have we stay-at-homes read the des-

THE "LIMIT."

Chinese who Wanted to go on the Stage.

The Chinese do some curious things at times, fully believing they have right on their side. On Saturday, during a "classic" performance at the Yumati matched theatre a Chinese thought it a very good time to post bills, and the place he selected was no less conspicuous an one than the stage. It was not stated at the Police Court, this morning whether his interruption spoiled somebody's histrionic interpretation of a water buffalo or not, but it was said that exception was taken to his business ecumen. The Magistrate did likewise as he fined him \$10 or in default, fourteen days.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

An American Sailor and a Chinese Journalist.

Chief Petty Officer Isaacson of the U.S.S. Wilmington failed to appear at the Police Court this morning, to answer a charge of assault on two Chinese, one being a member of the journalistic staff of the *Tsun Wan Yat Po*, Mr. Y. C. Tang, without any provocation, while the two Chinese gentlemen were walking along the street. The complainants sought the protection of the Police and the defendant was allowed out in bail of \$8. Not putting in an appearance at Court, the bail was estreated.

patches lately from the front. In the admiration we have freely yielded, is there not wrapped up also a vow, a promise to ourselves, an undertaking to the future? Surely it is not possible for any of us to pass through such a time as this and be afterwards just what we were before it. Those who will live to reap the fruits of the victory which we pray God to grant, must surely feel bound to live more in the spirit which their brothers and sons are showing in the effort to preserve to us something worth living for.

That is the one thing the pioneer, the man at the front, asks for in any field of life. He takes "the risks, he wins the ground, he does not grudge the toil and struggle. What he asks is that the rest of us shall treasure what he has gained, whether that be civil liberties snatched as from the jaws of death on the field of battle, or the faith vindicated by its protagonists and confessors. The heroes of military renown, the navigators who beat their little vessels over unknown seas, the settlers who blazed their way through primeval forests, what should these think did they see us treating the vast dominions they bequeathed as mere market to get rich in, mere playground to sport in? That, it is said, is the danger we were in night of when the war broke over us and opened our eyes.

And what of the Christian "cloud of witnesses" by whom we are invisibly surrounded, who have bequeathed our spiritual inheritance at such cost? Many appear to play fast and loose with that. They hold it by the lightest of ties. Their Christianity, such as it is, is not even a second or third interest in their lives but a tenth or hundredth. Perhaps if our Christian faith and hope and gospel were threatened as our empire has been threatened at any rate there is great warfare afoot in which the Kingdom of Christ is advanced but slowly and step by step, every inch of ground contested, and no sooner won than exposed to counter-attack from opposition, pernicious, unscrupulous, strongly entrenched, and hard to dislodge. The course of the present war is much that which is normal in the progress of the Kingdom of God; when the crowning day of victory dawns may we each be able to say that we have done our share of duty.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

TO PROTECT THE DUTCH INDIES.

June 12, 6.45 p.m.
 Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says that a Bill has been submitted to the Second Chamber, providing for four submarines and two cruisers for the defence of the Dutch Indies.

ONE SWEDISH AND TWO RUSSIAN MERCHANTMEN SUNK.

June 12, 6.45 p.m.
 German submarines continue to be active. They have sunk the Swedish steamer Otogo and the Russian steamer Danis (from Archangel) in the North Sea, and a Russian barque in the Atlantic.

KING OF GREECE STILL IN DANGER.

June 12, 6.45 p.m.
 Reuter's Athens correspondent says that the King of Greece is still in danger, his kidneys being worse.

FAMINE PANIC IN VIENNA.

June 12, 6.45 p.m.
 Reuter's correspondent at Udine states that the war famine in Austria, rendered more terrible by the re-appearance of cholera, is assuming vast proportions than in 1914, especially in East Hungary, Galicia, and Transylvania. It has reached Vienna, and is causing a panic.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES LAYARD.

June 12, 6.40 p.m.
 The death is reported of Sir Charles Layard, late Chief Justice of Ceylon.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUES.

FURTHER SUCCESSES FOR OUR ALLY.

June 11, 5.00 a.m.
 A Paris communique says:—We have had further successes, firstly in the "Labyrinth", where we continued to drive the enemy back; secondly, eastward of the "Labyrinth", near the high road to Arras and Lille; thirdly, northward and southward, adding to our previous gains at Hebuterne, and capturing prisoners and machine guns.

MORE ABOUT THE NEUVILLE VICTORY.

June 12, 5.50 a.m.
 A Paris communique states that the inventory of the booty captured at Neuville is not finished, but up to the present there have been found among the debris: three field guns, three trench mortars, 15 mitrailleuses buried or damaged, thousands of grenades, 800,000 cartridges, 1,000 rifles, many incendiary implements, engineering tools, numerous boxes of explosives, and provisions. We captured 130 more prisoners, including a major, south of Hebuterne this morning, besides numerous German wounded who were collected by the ambulances. The German corpses were reckoned by the hundred. We pierced the German lines on a front of two kilometres, for a depth of one kilometre. A strong German counter-attack this morning was repulsed.

SERVIAN AND MONTENEGRIN SUCCESSES.

June 11, 8.25 p.m.
 Reuter's correspondent in Rome reports that the Servians and Montenegrins have occupied ten towns in Albania, including Tirana. An action at Durazzo is now expected.

THE DARDANELLES.—ENEMY ADMISSIONS.

June 11, 8.25 p.m.
 A Paris official message states that the French have made fresh progress in the Dardanelles, on the extreme right. Prisoners confirm the heavy losses of the enemy.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE WORKERS.

June 11, 10.55 p.m.
 Mr. Lloyd George, at Cardiff, made a magnificent appeal to plant the flag in the workshops and to use every lath to enlist every recruit. He emphasised the fact that the response of Manchester and Liverpool was most gratifying, and added, "I hardly like to say it, but we are short. Should we need it? We must get it. That's the business between you and me to-day. Whatever you do, do it quickly. Time means life." He also emphasised the recent French success in battering emplacements and entanglements with high explosive shells, and earnestly appealed to the people, saying "Convert your lathes and your machinery into battalions and we will drive our foes from the lands they have tortured, devastated, trampled and disgraced, and liberty will again be enthroned. I am confident that the workers will turn their works into great national arsenals, and thus share in the country's great triumph."

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

June 11, 10.55 p.m.
 The Board of Trade has requested all parties to the cotton dispute to submit the question to the committee. On production of the acceptance of the request it is certain that the withdrawal of the notices will follow.

ANOTHER AUSTRIAN LIE.

June 12, 5.00 a.m.
 Reuter's correspondent in Rome states that the Austrian claim to have sunk a British warship of the Liverpool class is untrue. The ship in question, on Wednesday, joined the Italian destroyer flotillas in a successful operation against the coast in the Gulf of Drino, and returned with them to the Italian naval base at a speed of 17 knots.

(Continued on page 10.)

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

It seems to us that we miss a good deal by being away from Home just now. Last Tuesday's Telegraph says that, according to a Parliamentary return sixty-two and a half bushels of malt were used last year in the process of beer-making. This, at a rough estimate, constitutes an increase of at least six million bushels since our day. If this kind of thing goes on it will be worth while returning to England. No wonder the Philadelphia North American, with characteristic regard for truth and alliteration comes out with such a headline as "Britain bound by booze."

The other day the Peak tram rode over a snake. "Just like some of those Peak people," growled the snake's relatives when the mournful news was told. "They're so in the habit of trying to ride over everything and everybody that they don't even know when they do it."

A contemporary with a turn for mathematical exactitude tells us, by the way, that the snake aforesaid "measured 6ft. 2in. length and its greatest measurement was six inches."

"Tuition for blind Germans" says a Globe headline. More catchpenny headlines; the thing only concerned a school, while we naturally supposed that it referred to some of the eye-openers that our fellows have been administering at Ypres.

Under the heading "Court and Personal," the Times announces: "Mr. Keir Hardie is confined to his room and his condition is causing grave anxiety to his friends." Perhaps they're afraid he'll get well.

What a self-conscious place Hongkong is. Last week we suggested that a certain unnamed personage was suffering from swelled head. We now understand that at least five hundred men have claimed to be the individual hinted at.

The American Review of Reviews is not to be outdone by its daily and weekly brethren where announcing the superfluous is concerned. To a picture of an outdoor concert it subscribes the quite needless information that the organ being played is the largest in the world. As though that weren't a foregone conclusion.

Reuter hints that no Manila journalists and no New York special interviewers were asked to bear a hand in drawing up that Washington Note. Such, at least, is the impression we get from the statement in last week's wire that "extraordinary precautions are being taken to ensure textual accuracy."

An anxious correspondent writes to ask if the Tramways Company undertakes to supply a moon every Wednesday night at North Point, or if last Wednesday was only a special occasion.

"Bons acquainted of typhoid carrying," says a Rangoon paper. That's more than could be said of the dust-cart that wasteth at noonday in Des Voeux Road. Any jury in the world would convict that cart, having once smelled it.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

June	1	...	Tons	295
"	2	...	"	313
"	3	...	"	322
"	4	...	"	298
"	5	...	"	287
"	6	...	"	320
"	7	...	"	299
"	8	...	"	319
"	9	...	"	293
"	10	...	"	289
"	11	...	"	337
"	12	...	"	287
"	13	...	"	258
Total to 13th inst.				3913
Daily average				297

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

Owing to the abnormal prices ruling at present in Australia for Butter, and the rise in the price of Canadian Stilton Cheese, we have been compelled to advance our retail prices to the following:—

DAISY BUTTER	...	...	...	\$1.10 per lb.
DAIRYMAID	...	...	...	1.00 "
BUTTERCUP	...	...	...	.90 "
PASTRY	...	...	...	.80 "
CHEESE	...	...	...	.70 "

These prices have been approved by the Food Committee and came into force on 24th May, 1915.

THE QUARRY BAY SHOOT.

Volunteers v. Shropshires.

(Contributed).
 A most enjoyable shoot took place on the Quarry Bay Range on Saturday, when No. 2 Section Artillery Battery H.K.V.C. were at home to the 4th Batt. Shropshire L.I. This shoot had been looked forward to for some time with considerable interest, as both teams were to shoot with service rifles and open sights, the other conditions being Kings, 1st Stage 10 men in each team to shoot, best 8 to count. The Volunteers were at a slight disadvantage, owing to not being able to put out their best team. The unavoidable absence of the O. C. of the Section, Capt. W. M. Scott was very much regretted, especially by the Shropshires, although it would have made the opposition all the harder for them. The Volunteers felt very pleased at the unexpected appearance of Col. Chapman, who, at the conclusion of the shoot, spoke some very encouraging words expressing the fact that he thought shoots of this description should be encouraged between the Volunteer and the Territorials, as it would do so much towards establishing a good social spirit, and stated that he sincerely hoped that more matches of this sort would be arranged, as they had his hearty approval. The Colonel then presented spoons to Gunners Eldridge and Stamford of the Volunteers, and Sergt. Small and Pte. Stinchcombe of the Territorials. O. S. M. McKirdy who was responsible for all arrangements, very ably performed the duties of Range Officer.

The following are the best 8 scores of each team:
 No. 2. Artillery 200 500 600
 Section. yds. yds. yds. Total.
 Lt. J. D. Danby... 30 24 28 82
 Gr. J. D. Stamford... 25 28 28 81
 Gr. W. J. Eldridge... 28 32 20 80
 Gr. J. C. England... 27 25 28 78
 Gr. E. T. Heath... 24 23 29 76
 Sergt. V. Sorby... 26 23 26 75
 Corpl. D. Young... 29 28 20 75
 Sergt. Frith... 26 28 20 74

4th Batt. 200 500 600
 Shropshire L.I. yds. yds. yds. Total.
 Sergt. Small... 33 27 28 88
 Pte. Stinchcombe... 27 25 30 82
 Lt. A. G. Hughes... 30 24 27 81
 Sergt. Cotton... 29 23 23 75
 Sergt. Moore... 29 25 20 74
 Corpl. Morris... 25 27 22 74
 Co. S.-M. Gardner... 26 21 26 73
 Corpl. Jones... 21 21 27 69

215 209 197 621

220 103 203 610
 557 52,800 35,210
 Profit \$17,390 :-

TRONOH OUUT.

The output at the Tronoh Mines to the end of April is as follows:—

	Out.	Value.	Expenses.
1915 Tons. £			
January...	131	11,700	8,200
February...	103	9,400	7,700
Feb. (Drgd.)	26	2,400	760
March...	150	14,500	9,200
April...	147	14,600	9,350
		557	52,800 35,210

Profit \$17,390 :-

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Special Police Reserve Orders are as under:—
 Parades (Central Police Station, 5.30 p.m.)

Monday, June 14th.—No. 1 Platoon, British Company, with Service Rifles; also Indian Platoon.

Tuesday, June 15th.—Portuguese Company, Rifle Exercises under Chief Inspector. Examination of some candidates for N. O. rank.

Wednesday, June 16th.—Chinese Company, Rifle Exercises and examination of some candidates for N. O. rank.

Musketry.
 About thirty men are being detailed for Musketry Practice at Kowloon City Range on Saturday afternoon, June 19th. They will be duly advised by the Musketry Sergeant.

Instruction in Police Duties.
 All members of the Police Reserve are warned that they will shortly be required to go through a course of lectures and pass an examination on Police duties; to do patrol work with the regular police; and attend the Police Courts for instruction in giving evidence.

THE HOPSANG DAMAGED.

We are informed that the s.s. Hopsang was in collision with a Norwegian boat named the Agga at Bangkok on May 27, sustaining damage which will necessitate her being docked. It appears that the Hopsang was fouled by the Agga who was going to her anchorage, the tide being too strong for the anchor to hold. The damage we understand was quite substantial, amounting to about one thousand dollars.

Where Doctors and Embrocations Fail

Swelling of the knee can be immediately relieved and promptly cured by the use of Little's Oriental Balm.
 Read this letter, from A. C. Lehman, Waynesboro, Pa.: "I was the victim of a large swelling on the knee for TWO YEARS. Doctors and embrocations failed to relieve. After receiving treatment from FOUR Physicians and finding no relief whatever, I tried LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM and after a short use of the remedy was COMPLETELY CURED. This is not a rare or exceptional case. Every day just such things are happening all over the world. Little's Oriental Balm, used in every land under the sun, relieves and cures where Doctors and Embrocations fail."

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.
 Agents for Hongkong.
 Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WEDNESDAY, June 16 being the Anniversary of the birth of H. M. THE KING OF SWEDEN, a reception will be held at the Swedish Consulate between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12.30 p.m.
 Hongkong, 14th June, 1915.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Immediately expert Stenographer-Typist for legal office. Apply with full particulars stating age experience and salary required and enclosing three recent references, "LEX" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—Lady living in Kowloon wishes to rent a piano privately. Will take good care of it. Apply, stating monthly terms, which must be moderate, to "PIANO" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

Summit

SOFT FINISH
PLEATED FRONT

DRESS SHIRTS

IN ORDINARY OR
COAT CUT STYLE

\$4.00 each 6 for \$22.00.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

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Telephone
346.

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SUN

HELMETS.

MADE BY

Prices \$2.50
\$10.00 \$11.50.WM.
POWELL
LTD.SOLE
AGENTS.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.
As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

HEAR THESE NEW

SELECTIONS ON

COLUMBIA DOUBLE SIDED RECORDS.

2535	(a) White Birds (b) My Fairy Godmother	"Moon Magic"—Song Cycle
2536	(a) Tears that Children Shed (b) Almond Blossoms	Mr. EDGAR COYLE, Baritone
2537	Mother o' Mine O, Come with Me in the Summer Night	EDUARDO DI GIOVANNI, Tenor
2538	(a) I Alone? from "Patience" (b) When I Go Out of Door, from "Patience" Sullivan Duet by Walter Passmore and Robert Howe	Mr. WALTER PASSMORE, Baritone
2539	Thora I Hear a Thrush at Eve	Mr. IVOR FOSTER, Baritone

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FINE OLD GENEVA & LIQUEURS.

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Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application. Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	17th June.	21st June.
TAIWAN	9th July.	14th July.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Holo," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Singapore on the 19th June.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on the 19th June.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 12, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
MONDAY, 14th JUNE.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 15th JUNE.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Taishan, tons 2,006
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 20th JUNE.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Canton to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	\$Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser \$Katori Maru Capt. B. Kou	T. 16,000 {THUR., 17th June at noon. T. 20,000 {THURS., 1st July, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	\$Aki Maru Capt. Noma \$Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye	T. 12,500 {TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 {TUES., 29th June, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	\$Tango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda \$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 13,500 {TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m. T. 9,600 {FRI., 18th July at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	\$Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,000 {WEDNES., 16th June.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	\$Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki	T. 8,000 {MONDAY, 21st June.
KOBE & Yokohama	\$Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinoh	T. 10,000 {FRIDAY, 18th June.
SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe	\$Bombay Maru Capt. Ohta	T. 8,000 {FRIDAY, 25th June.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	\$Kashima Maru Capt. Yazi	T. 20,000 {MON., 14th June at 3 p.m.

† Omitting Keelung.

† Fitted with wireless telegraphy.
PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Hirano Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 17th June
Katori "	20,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo "	16,000 "	" 15th July
Kashima "	20,000 "	" 29th July

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 15th June
Tamba "	12,500 "	" 29th June
Yokohama "	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July
Sado "	12,500 "	Tuesday 27th July
Awa "	12,500 "	Tuesday 10th August

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	15th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	15th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	17th June at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	22nd June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenau" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 14th June, 1915.

Agents.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikini	JAVA	14th June	JAVA	17th June
Tjilaroen	JAVA	24th June	SHAI	2nd half June
Tjipanas	SHAI	24th June	JAVA	25th June
Tjilatjap	JAPAN	2nd July	JAVA	3rd July

Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 29th June, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 24th Aug., at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £95.10.

" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-

ARIES and ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal

Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	24th June	22nd June at 11 a.m.
Empire	15th July	17th July "
Eastern	2nd Aug.	9th Aug. "
Aldenharn	2nd Aug.	23rd Aug. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers and Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 15th June at 2.30 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 18th June at 2.30 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 22nd June at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The "Theseus" and "Exford."

Two vessels, the Theseus and Exford, which are well known in

the Far East, have had lucky escapes in the war, the one being

chased by a German submarine and the other being captured by

the Emden in the Indian Ocean and subsequently escaped. The

Theseus, in command of Captain L. M. Bovan, left Liverpool on

March 27 for Java and other ports. At 7 a.m. on March 29,

when the ship was about forty miles south-west of Bishop Rock

Lighthouse, a submarine was sighted about 2.1-2 miles on the

starboard quarter. The Theseus was put at full speed, but the

submarine slowly overhauled her and signalled to her to stop. As

no notice was taken of the first signal the submarine hoisted another,

"Heave to or I will fire into you." This signal also was

ignored, and fire was opened from the submarine with a machine

gun. At half-past eight the German having reduced the distance,

opened fire with a three-inch gun from her after deck, and hoisted the signal

"Abandon the ship." She continued to fire at intervals, but

having to make a broad sheer, lost ground each time she did so.

Finally she stopped to discharge a torpedo, but the Theseus, being

to windward and the sea having increased, the submarine was at

times completely enveloped, and gave up the chase. Seven shells

were fired at the Theseus, from the three-inch gun and five struck

her. Two entered the stern above the main deck, two struck the main

mast, and one went through the starboard stokehold ventilator and

the upper bridge to the fore rigging, cutting through a steel

shroud. It then exploded, doing damage to the forecastle deck, the

iron rails, hatch, and tarpaulins. The sailors' and firemen's quarters

in the poop were wrecked but no one was injured. The chase

continued for a distance of about fifty-seven miles. The speed of

the Theseus reached from 16½ to 17 knots. The history of the

Exford is equally interesting. She left Cardiff last September,

bound to the Far East with a cargo of best Welsh steam coal

and, with the St. Egbert, was captured by the German cruiser

Emden in the Indian Ocean about the middle of October. She was

not sunk, as were the half-dozen other steamers captured about

the same time, her cargo being of too valuable a character for such

drastic treatment by the Germans, who stood badly in need of just

such a supply. Her crew, along with the others of the steamers

which were sunk, were placed on board the Liverpool steamer St.

Egbert, which had been retained after capture for the purpose, and

all were subsequently landed at Coochin on October 20 last. A

prize crew was then placed on the Exford, but her subsequent

movements remain a complete mystery, and nothing further was

heard of her until after the sinking of the Emden by H.M.A.S.

Sydney on November 9. She was reported by German wireless from

Berlin to have taken on board the Emden's landing-party from the

Coers Islands, and to be at large with an armed crew, but she was

eventually found by a British cruiser deserted in some creek off

the Eastern Archipelago, recaptured and delivered over to her

owners' representatives in Singapore on December 15 last. All

traces of name, etc., had been eliminated, and even the builders' plate

was found amongst a lot of rubbish in the bunkers, the "T"

removed from her funnel, and the vessel painted a man-of-war grey

all over, completely hiding her identity. She ultimately dis-

charged, and afterwards loaded a cargo of rice at Saigon for home.

Shipping and Engineering.

Proposed New Ports for China.

The Sinuan Pao says:—From a Japanese source in Peking it is

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HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Fri., 18th June at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 19th June at 3 p.m.
YAMA, Kobe & Moji	Yatsing	Fri., 25th June at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 26th June at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri., 2nd July at d'light

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London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	19, June
London & Liverpool	Netherby Hall	B. L. L.	24, June
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, S'bo, &c. Karmala	Netherby Hall	P. & O.	7, July

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San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	15, June
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Marchuria	P. M. Co.	22, June
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E.L'don &c.	Kathawar	B. L. L.	23, June
New York via Panama	Walton Hall	B. L. L.	8, July
South A'ca Ports expect Man'lo	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, July
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	20, July
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Ronald	D. & Co.	E. in July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	3, Aug.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Australian Ports	Changsha	B. & S.	21, June
Australian Ports	St. Alban	G. L. Co.	22, June

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	15, June
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	15, June
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	16, June
S'pore, P'ang, R'goon & Calcutta	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	16, June
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	18, June
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	19, June
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Itola	D. S. Co.	20, June
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Japan	D. S. Co.	20, June
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	22, June
Singapore, Mauritius & South	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, June
African Ports	Kashgar	P. & O.	25, June
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	25, June
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Typanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Typanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Typanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Typanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Typanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
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MOVEMENTS OF
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The Australian Oriental Line ss OMANSHA left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippine Ports on 5th inst. and may be expected to arrive on or about 17th instant.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. ss. CHINA will be despatched from this port on Tuesday, June 15, at noon, for San Francisco via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. ss. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver B.C. on the 2nd June, p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The S.L. ss. MERIONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 25th June.

The S.L. ss. RADNORSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 12th July.

The I. L. ss. INDRASANUTA from Vladivostok for Shanghai is due at Hongkong and July leaves for New York.

The ss. ITOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 30th May and may be expected here on or about the 15th June.

The ss. ITOLA from Calcutta left Singapore on the 9th inst. afternoon and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

The ss. JAPAN from Shanghai and Kobe left Moji this morning and may be expected here on or about the 16th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Unkal Maru, Jap. ss. 1,998, G. Kamasaki, 1st inst.—Wakamatsu, 25th ulto. Coal—M.B.K.	
Robert Dollar, Am. ss. R. L. Morton, 6th inst.—Manila, Gen.—D. Co.	
Tjippanas, Dut. ss. 5,000, A. de Laune, 6th inst.—Java, Sugar—J.C.J.L.	
Chungking, Br. ss. 1,311, Rees Lenz, 6th inst.—Swatow, 5th inst. Rice—B. & S.	
Kutsang, Br. ss. 3,110, R. C. D. Bradley, 7th inst.—Moji, 2nd inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Anamba, E. ss. 1,159, H. R. Hill, 7th inst.—Manila, 2nd inst. Ballast—A. P. & Co.	
Taihuin, Chinese ss. 1,200, Westerlund, 8th inst.—Shanghai, 2nd inst. Gen.—C. M. B. N. Co.	
China, Am. ss. 3,106, H. Thompson, 8th inst.—Manila, 6th inst. Gen.—M. & Co.	
Mitsuki Maru, Jap. ss. 2,703, P. Nakamura, 8th inst.—Penang, 31st ulto. Gen.—D. & Co.	
Ranella, Br. ss. 3,498, J. T. Welsh, 8th inst.—Newchwang, 1st inst. Ballast—A. P. & Co.	
Annam, Norw. ss. 1,017, T. Odine, 8th inst.—Bangkok, 1st inst. Gen.—P. & Co.	
Suisang, Br. ss. 1,776, H. Simpson, 8th inst.—Singapore, 2nd inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Laertes, Br. ss. 1,346, A. Jenkins, 9th inst.—Singapore, 3th inst. Rice & Gen.—China.	
Daijin Maru, Jap. ss. 740, K. Murakami, 9th inst.—Swatow, 8th inst. Gen.—O.S.K.	
Tean, Br. ss. 1,551, Trowbridge, 11th inst.—Philippine, 8th inst. General—B. & S.	
Daigi Maru, Jap. ss. 669, T. Konishi, 10th inst.—Haiphong, 8th inst. Gen.—O.S.K.	
Nikko Maru, Jap. ss. 3,447, A. Takeda, 11th inst.—Manila 9th inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.	
Luchow, Br. ss. 1,238, D. R. Davies, 10th inst.—Shanghai, General—B. & S.	
Luzon Maru, Jap. ss. 2,968, T. Miyata, 11th inst.—Moji, 4th inst. Gen.—O.S.K.	
Hopsang, Br. ss. 1,359, O. A. Robertson, 11th inst.—Bangkok, 4th inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.	
Hongkong, Fr. ss. 730, A. Marguente, 12th inst.—Haiphong, 11th inst. Gen.—Marily.	
Sinkiang, Br. ss. 1,616, C. O. Williams, 11th inst.—Shanghai, 8th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Cordillere, Fr. ss. 3,024, Magos, 11th inst.—Yokohama, 3rd inst. Gen.—M. H.	

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Hongkong, 2nd June, 1915

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"WALTON HALL"

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1915.

SPECIAL CABLE.

REMARKABLE AFFAIR IN NANKING.

CHINESE SOLDIER ATTACKS FOUR ENGLISHWOMEN.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, June 14, 2.20 a.m.

A Chinese soldier at Nanking attacked four Englishwomen on Saturday night. He knocked down a Mrs. Molland, stabbed her daughter whilst she was defending her mother and injured a third.

BRITISH SHIPPING AND TSINGTAU.

Shanghai, June 14, 2.20 a.m.

It is reported from Tsingtau that all restrictions with regard to British shipping have been withdrawn.

ABOUT OPIUM.

The Drug Habit in America.

For seven years, through three Administrations, and in the face of much indifference, not to say opposition, our Department of State has carried on a campaign against the use of demoralizing drugs throughout the world says the New York Outlook.

To-day the work stands complete. During the last of the seven years three striking events have marked it.

First, the announcement in the British Parliament that the Indo-Chinese opium traffic had been brought to an end.

Second, the signing of the final protocol at The Hague, which puts an international agreement into effect over a vast field. When the remaining signatures are affixed, the use of vicious drugs will be regulated from one end of the globe to the other. It was appropriate that this freeing from bondage should have taken place on the birthday of a man—Lincoln—who freed from bondage an entire race. The final protocol was the outcome of the international conference which had recently met at The Hague, and which, like the other conferences there, aimed at the uplifting of humanity through peaceful channels. It was the last conference to meet at The Hague before the present war broke out.

Third, the passage of a bill in Congress to regulate the interstate traffic in habit-forming drugs. The bill became law on the 1st of March last. It was the fourth of the bills outlined by Dr. Hamilton Wright, who, as delegate to the Shanghai Commission in 1909 and to the later Hague Conferences, has had the opium campaign in charge for the State Department. The first bill prohibited the import of opium except for medicinal purposes. The second and third bills prohibited its import and export. The final legislation limits interstate transportation.

Specifically, it prohibits all persons from selling or giving away harmful drugs except on physicians' prescriptions. It provides for the registration of opium or coca leaves, and any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation from them, and for the imposition of a tax upon all persons who distribute them. A physician's order is now necessary to the dispensing of remedies which contain more than two grains of opium, or more than a quarter of a grain of morphine, or an eighth of heroin, or one grain of cocaine. The Act makes it a crime punishable by five years in prison or a two-thousand-dollar fine, or both, to

have opium in one's possession unless a licence has been taken out from the Collector of Internal Revenue, which licences are, of course, confined to physicians and druggists. Any one who has not been registered and who is found with any of the drugs above named in his possession is deemed presumptively guilty of a violation of the Act. No person who has not registered and paid the tax may deliver any of these drugs from any State or Territory to any person in any other State or Territory.

The friends of the Act promised great benefit to the country in general from it, and to the "dope fiend" in particular. But there were others who predicted that to the habitual users of drugs it would work harm not offset by counterbalancing good. "What has been the record? In the first place, the act has thoroughly scared and greatly diminished those habitual users. Secondly, the Act has brought a greater sense of responsibility to those who prescribe and particularly to those who sell drugs. Every time that a preparation containing any notable proportion of habit-forming drugs is prescribed or sold exact registration must be made, thus imposing strict legislation on the legitimate trade in drugs for purely medicinal purposes.

On the other hand, those who ought to know claim that the rise in price of opium, due to the difficulty in obtaining it, has enormously increased drug smuggling into this country, especially across the Mexican border. Apparently anarchy in everything, Mexico has no drug traffic regulations in her own territory and no agreement with the United States. Hence many unlawful drug dealers and users are still able to obtain what they want.

Again, there has been an increase in the number of "catarrh cures," "cough mixtures," and other preparations coming under the exemptions above mentioned. These preparations not only afford an opportunity to very mild users of drugs to continue their habits, but also afford an opportunity to others of beginning a dangerous acquaintance with cocaine and heroin.

The law's administration leaves much to be desired. Officials have not been prompt and businesslike enough in furnishing physicians with necessary credentials, and the prison care of drug victims has often been brutal, because such persons, instead of being segregated and handled as a group, have had to mingle with the other prisoners and have been treated in the same general manner.

But with all these drawbacks the two months' experience of the new law shows that it marks a notable change in the direction of greater National control of what has come to be a crying National evil.

ENGLISH VIEW OF GERMAN FAILINGS.

(Arnold Bennett in the Daily News and Leader.)

In the early part of the war I ventured on the pronouncement that Germany was not entitled to be called a great nation, and that if the adjective was applied to her, there was no adjective left for such a nation as France. The other day I found in a French paper two quotations which showed me my singular mildness.

The first is from Schopenhauer, whose shrewdness cannot be impugned: "In provision of my death, I make this confession—that I despise the German nation for its infinite stupidity and folly, and that I blush to belong to it." The second is from Voltaire's *Paterculus*, certainly not a great writer, but an administrator who had very considerable first-hand knowledge of the Germans. *Paterculus* said: "The character of the Germans shows a terrible mixture of ferocity and rascality. They are a people born for lying; it is necessary to have experienced it in order to believe it."

Nineteen hundred years have passed since *Paterculus*, and now the whole world can believe because it has experienced. And the corollary is that despite electricity and universities, the characteristics of nations change no more quickly than the characteristics of plants.

"Some Teutonic Feats."

The chief concomitants of folly and stupidity are maladroitness, gullibility, swaggle and lack of imagination—and it may be said also that these go generally with brutal ferocity. The fact that Germany, having learnt no wisdom during the war, is behaving now, as she did at the beginning, only perhaps worse, is a transcendental proof of the adage that you cannot cure a fool. The methods of Mr. Bernstein and Mr. Dernburg persist, because no person of sufficient authority in Germany has been capable of perceiving that these ardent patrons are doing for Germany what drink is doing for Britain—that is, helping her enemies. The astounding clumsiness of Germans in any matter requiring tact and good manners and expertness in ambiguity is deliciously exemplified daily, and with such ingenuousness that it is impossible to be angry. The most precious human products of Germany are tainted with the fatal defect: Herr Ballin, the St. George of German commercialism, now says that the war is all England's fault. He could not have forgotten that a few months ago he said that the war was all Russia's fault. Either he hoped that we should forget it, or he felt reasonably sure that we should not detect the slight discrepancy between the two statements. When cornered, he had not even the sense to hold his tongue and out the loss, as all clever dialecticians and diplomats do—he must needs ornament the fiasco with mumbling fatuities of exculpation. And this is Herr Ballin—when it comes to the point! If the incident was solitary one might ignore it, but it is typical of hundreds of incidents, and not worse than scores. Nothing in the conduct of the allied powers and their principal citizens even distantly approaches these Teutonic feats of stupidity, unless it be the British censorship.

Bluster and Swaggle. Again, the German gullibility has not decreased. The Germans were certain of Paris, they were certain of Warsaw, they were certain of Ypres, they were certain of Calais, they were certain of their Zeppelins, they were certain of their submarines. On all these

matters they utterly believed tales which were grotesquely contrary. Perhaps more serious, for the Germans, I mean not merely the masses but the Herr Ballins of the community. And their gullibility is invulnerable. Only a fortnight since all Germany was ecstatic over 350 German submarines, and a member of the Reichstag and an ex-professor of renown said: "I shall not fail to go to church next Sunday to thank God He allowed me to get out of doomed England before the starvation began." Always God! Always the conviction that God specialises in German advancement! The bluster and swaggle has scarcely yet begun to diminish.

Perhaps more serious, for the Germans, than any of the above defects is that German lack of imagination which renders them incapable of putting themselves in the place of other nations. Thus their arguments to the United States about the supply of munitions. Thus their whining about the British blockade while they themselves are blockading Russia to the limit of their power. Thus their silly cry that Belgium abandoned her neutrality because she took measures to maintain her neutrality. Thus their equally silly cry that British merchant ships merit destruction because they do their best to avoid it. Thus the complaint of the Prussian officer, after Neuve Chapelle, that our artillery work was not fair fighting, but murder.

The Truth About the Enemy. The point is that the Germans talk in this way simply because they cannot see that it makes them profoundly ridiculous. No other nation indulges in such infantile imbecilities as the organised use of catchwords of hatred. In regard to lying and rascality it would be otiose now to recount again the catalogue of German achievements in these departments. The world is a little tired of the sound of them. Similarly with brutality. But one may note that the last subject—rascality of a brutal coward—has been officially proved. Also it should be recalled that of late the French have found German artillerymen chained to German guns and the English have seen German non-commissioned officers persuading their men to charge by means of a whip from behind.

These are the people, and this is the system that we have to beat. I do not minimise the immensity of the effort required to beat them; I do not hide from myself the fact that in six months our visible progress has been just about nil. But I am as certain that we shall beat them as I am of the principles of geometry and logic. If we did not beat them the age of miracles would have arrived. In the final result, stupidity and lack of imagination, whether they are organised or not, must meet with the natural and inevitable reward of stupidity and lack of imagination. I don't want to be told that we also exhibit stupidity and lack of imagination. Of course we do—but appreciably less. Nor do I want to be told that Germany has put up a great fight. Of course, she has put up a great fight. But it has not been quite great enough.

Lung-Hai Railway.

We note with satisfaction says the *National Review* that the first tickets have been issued for passenger traffic on a short section of the Lung-Hai Railway, the great trunk line that will eventually cross China from Haichow in Kiangsu to Lanchow in Kansu. The future developments in store for this line are incalculable. It is particularly gratifying to find that in spite of financial disorganisation all over the world China is able to keep up at least some progress in her railway schemes.

ON BEHALF OF A HONGKONG REGIMENT.

"Globe's" Protest Against non-recognition of 40th Pathans.

What are the "Eye-Witnesses" doing? asks the *Globe*. It is left to Mr. Arnold White to lift the veil of secrecy in which one of these gentlemen shrouded the gallantry of the 40th Pathans and their officers, and two of the "Eye-Witnesses," Major F. E. Smith and Colonel Sir Max Aitken, have just been photographed in the Park. The Achilles Statue is really rather a long way from the trenches, although we might possibly learn as much from "Eye-Witnesses" accounts written on the banks of the Serpentine as through their messages from the Yser, by the time the Censor has finished with the despatches. Seriously, as these official messages form so large a proportion of the spoon-meat on which the British public is being fed, we are at least justified in asking that the purveyors should for the present prefer Flanders to the delights of a London season.

Another Home Paper's Remarks.

"Eye-Witnesses" refers to the gallantry of "a battalion of Pathans" and of "one of their British officers" being hit four times before he died. The 40th Pathans, not unknown as "The Forty Thieves," recently arrived at the front from Hongkong in a state of the highest efficiency says the *L. and C. Express*. They had a desperate business to tackle, and in their night attack over open ground Captain Dalmasch fell, after being wounded six times—the bravest of the brave. Captain Christopher fell in the same grand way. Major Perkins died of his wounds. Nearly all the British officers were killed or wounded. Captain Waters is lying in hospital with a bullet through his brain. Only one captain and three subalterns remain with the regiment. Captain Waters recently had five days' leave from the trenches, and devoted one of them to a village recruiting meeting. He may recover. Subadar Jehandad Khan and Jem Kukkor were killed. The men are in fine spirits after their ordeal—proud of the worthy part of the "izzat" they have earned, and ready for another slap at the enemy when reinforced. The 40th Pathans have made good.

AIR-RAID ON THAMES ESTUARY.

Sixty Bombs Dropped at Southend.

London, May 10.—Two Zeppelin airships are reported to have dropped bombs on Westcliff-on-Sea, near Southend, but no fatalities have been reported.

Warning of the approach of hostile aircraft was given Southend at 2.52 o'clock this morning. Several machines took part in the raid, but whether they were Zeppelins or aeroplanes the residents were unable to state, as the weather was cloudy.

Bombs struck houses in various parts of the town, but no deaths have been reported. One man and his wife were badly burned in a fire started by an incendiary bomb. One resident told of three bombs dropping near his home, none of which caused damage.

It is reported that several shops were burned at Leigh, a town near Southend. Four Zeppelins are said to have dropped 40 or 50 bombs there.

Incoming passengers on trains from Southend, a seaside resort in Essex, report an air raid there in which serious property damage was done and which caused some loss of life.

A British aeroplane went in pursuit and drove the aircraft out to sea.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

SUCCESS AT SOUCHEZ.

June 14, 1.30 a.m.

The official Paris communique states:—We stormed in the afternoon the fortified ridge north of Souchez Refinery and organised and held the position against a heavy bombardment. Our infantry in the morning, in a single rush captured three lines of trenches near the Serre-Maillet Road taking one hundred prisoners who admitted that the German losses were most heavy during the last few days. Certain units preparing to attack were annihilated immediately they formed.

The German counterattack at Quienneviers farm north of the Aisne was repulsed.

Soissons was afterwards bombarded with 120 shells.

EXTRADITION CASE.

European War Blamed for Robberies.

The application for the extradition of Hung Shiu Lun, on charges of murder, made by the Chinese authorities, was continued before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, this afternoon.

Mr. E. H. Sharp K. C., instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson (Crown Solicitor) made the application, and Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, appeared for the prisoner.

The Commander of the King Wan Kwai, said his office was in Waichau, but his soldiers, numbering 1,300 odd men, were outside the city. Last year, in November there were 500 soldiers inside the city and there were none outside the city. None of his men went to Sam To Chuk, in November, last year. There was no fighting at Sam To Chuk. There was no fighting at Shek Pa because his soldiers were stationed at Waichau City. There was no fighting at Fan Lo Tong and his soldiers never went there because it was twenty-four tong away. There were robbers, robbing the shops at Sung Fa Hui. A robbery was reported to him in October and he despatched soldiers at once to Lung Kai Hui. He sent officers with the troops. There was no fighting as the robbers dispersed when the troops arrived. He had never made a report to his superiors that there had been fighting at the places mentioned. His men did not get any flags, or badges, or arms or ammunition from the robbers. He had never made a report saying they had, to his superiors. He sent his men to deal with the robbers on October 30, and they got back the next day. Witness recognised the prisoner. He was the superintendent at Waichau the year before last. Robberies were of common occurrence and were perpetrated under the name of "revolution". If the men were reformers they would not have robbed the shop-people.

Mr. Sharp:—What kind of a harvest had you last year?

His Worship:—The first or second harvest?

Mr. Sharp:—I was too ignorant to attach a definite meaning to my own question. (laughter.)

Witness:—Both of the crops were bad.

Mr. Sharp:—Why were there those robberies?

Witness:—A lot of people returned to the country owing to the European war (laughter).

Mr. Sharp:—I am afraid I do not quite understand—how does the European War affect the people. Why do they go back?

Witness:—People return from abroad and are mostly destitute so they rob.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W. Beck with R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, P. O. Matthews charged two boat-people with unlawfully making fast their boats to the s.s. Hai Mun, whilst under way in the harbour, without permission, on the 13th inst. The first defendant was fined \$30, while the other was fined \$50.

Acting Police Sergt. E. Bond, charged Yeung Luk, a boarding house coolie of No. 117 Connaught Road, and Mok Yau, a boatman, with unlawfully being on board the s.s. Tjitjarum without the permission of the master or officer in charge, on the 13th inst. Defendants were fined \$50 each.

THE HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The return showing the number of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified as occurring in the Colony during the week ended June 12 is as follows:—babonic plague, seven cases, all fatal, all Chinese (two imported); one fatal case of diphtheria (Chinese); three of enteric, one fatal (one Japanese and two Chinese); and one fatal case of small-pox, also Chinese.

Chinese Maritime Customs.

The office of the Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and district will be closed to public business on the 17th inst.

Cargo for Europe. The following cargo was shipped by the P. and O. s.s. Nagoya which sailed on Thursday last:—for London 1,820 packages, tea; 500 bales, canvas; 8 cases Chinaware; 823 slabs spelter; 50 bales human hair for Port Said;—1 case cigars; 30 rolls matting.

Mr. Sharp:—From where?

Witness:—I do not know where they return from, but I think from Europe (laughter).

Mr. Sharp:—I do not think many of them found their way from Europe (laughter). Do they call America, Europe?

The Interpreter:—No. The hearing was adjourned.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. SARDINIA left Singapore for this Port on the 13th inst., morning for the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 18th inst., about 6 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. MANCHURIA will sail from Manila in the afternoon of the 14th inst., making her due to reach Hongkong on Wednesday morning, the 16th inst.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEORGE P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY,
the 17th June, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising—

Tapestry covered Drawing Room Suite, Easy Chairs, Teak Overmantels, Lady's Desk, Brass Fender, Tapestry Curtains, Carpets, Rugs etc.
Teak Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Teak Sideboards with Bevelled Mirrors, Dinner Waggon, Ice Chest, Teak Bookcases, Card Table, Flower Stands, Glass and Crockery Ware, etc.

Double and Single Brass Mounted Iron Bedsteads, Teak Dressing Tables and Washstands, Double and Single Wardrobes, Chest-of-Drawers, Toilet Crockery, etc., etc.

also
A few pieces of Canton Blackwood,
2 American Ice Chests (new)
2 New Sewing Machines (drop head).
2 Ferambulators,
and
1 Cottage Piano by Krauss (in excellent condition).

On view from Wednesday, the 16th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEORGE P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE of VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at Caine Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, in 2 Lots

on **TUESDAY,** the 22nd day of June, 1915, at 3 o'clock p.m.,

by **MR. GEORGE P. LAMMERT,** Auctioneer, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

LOT No. 1 consists of:—All that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as Section A of Inland Lot No. 1405 together with the messuage and premises thereon known as No. 40 Caine Road.

LOT No. 2 consists of:—All that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 1405 together with the messuage and premises thereon known as No. 42 Caine Road.

The said premises are held for the term of 999 years from the 30th day of March, 1897 created therein by the Crown Lease of the said INLAND LOT No. 1405 dated the 28th day of September 1898 Subject to the payment of the Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the Lease's covenants therein reserved and contained.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to:—**EWENS & NEEDHAM,** Alexandra Building, Solicitors for the Vendor, or to

MR. GEORGE P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

NOTICES

SINGON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515

Don't forget after the Show Supper, and Light Refreshments **ALEXANDER CAFE,** Oper. T. Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 15th June, 1915.

Two Magnificent Pictures

in 2 parts each of 2,000 feet long.

"THE COLL" and "AMERICAN BORN"

Comic Educational & Interesting Films.

Albert Morrow in the "Haunted House"

From Wednesday 16th inst.

A Full Orchestra will play nightly under the direction of

PROF. GONZALES.

FRIDAY 18th, 9th & 10th Episodes

of the

"PERILS OF PAULINE"

BIJOU THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

the great detective story

"SATANASSO"

in 6 parts—8,000 feet, etc., etc.

WEDNESDAY, 16th June.

The magnificent drama

"A £4,000,000 DOWRY"

in 4 parts—6,000 feet.

NOTICES.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU
DISS BROS. ENGLISH TAILORS.
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST. (Flower St.)
WITH A PERFECT FIT.
Established 1900.

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, OR ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
PAINED THROAT
Sore Throat
CURED BY HIMROD'S
CURE FOR **ASTHMA**

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of ladies who have used this famous medicine in the home, attesting the fact that it is a perfect and reliable remedy for all irregularities of the system and a truly delicate and safe medicine. Those who use this medicine should be sure to get the genuine article, and to be sure to get the genuine article, and to be sure to get the genuine article.
MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS

"JUNK BRAND"
SARDINES NORWEGIAN SARDINES & HERRINGS
DAINTY HANDY
ECONOMICAL DELICIOUS
IN TOMATO SAUCE KIPPERED HERRINGS
LOOK HERE!
A QUICK & HANDY MEAL CAN BE SUPPLIED BY USING "JUNK BRAND" SARDINES & HERRINGS. IN MANY VARIETIES, HOT & COLD SERVED WITH RICE, POTATOES OR TOAST, YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND YOUR TASTES SATISFIED. "JUNK BRAND" WILL PROVE TO BE A CHEAP, ECONOMICAL & DELICIOUS DISH FOR ALL MEALS. A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU!
SOLE AGENTS
THORESEN & Co.
HONGKONG
CAN BE PROVIDED FROM ALL FIRST-CLASS PROVISION SHOPS

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.
BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut	lb.	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	19
Roast—Shiu	lb.	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
corned—Ham Ngau Li	lb.	60
Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	\$1.00
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripes (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tan-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Yeung Pei	lb.	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	lb.	24
Saddle	lb.	27
Pigs Chitlings—Chu Chong	lb.	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Kouk	lb.	13
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	15
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	28
Leg—Chu Pei	lb.	20
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tan Keuk	set	60
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	12
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	19
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	20
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

POULTRY:

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)—	lb.	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	lb.	25
Snipe—Sha Tani	each	22
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Ohun	lb.	25
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

FISH:

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Man Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	26
Outlet Fish—Mak Yu	lb.	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dice—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoupa—Shak Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Labrus—Wong Ka Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	26
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tau Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	lb.	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Ohong	lb.	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Ohong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shak Kau Kung	lb.	15
Rosoch—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Sole—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	26
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	16
Tarbot—Oho—How Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	lb.	60

FRUITS:

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples—California—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Osetoo)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	lb.	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.—	3
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	12
Carambola—Yeung To	12
Coconuts—Ye Tse	each 12
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	lb. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	8
America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	10
Liches Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb. 28
Fresh	1
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	5
Sweet	8
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoot Lay	10
(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	1
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	1
Pumelo, Siam—Ohim Lo Yan	each 14
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	1
Walnuts—Hop To	lb. 15
Green—Sang Hop Tuo	1
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 8
Chenck	lb. 8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moo Pin Tan	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin	8
Sprout—Ah Chai	10
Long—Tau Kok	10
Best Root—Hung Chai Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash—Fa Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	6
Red—Hung Ke	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka—Tsai	lb. 10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shan	8
Carrots—Kam Shan	lb. 6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	25
Red—Hung Fa Chiu	10
Green—Ching Lap Chiu	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Liu	10
Okumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	8
old—Lo Keung	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 1
Lettuces—Yeung Shang Tsai	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb. 6
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 1
Okroes	lb. 1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
Green—Shang Chong	8
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	7
Parley—Kun Tsai	lb. 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb. 1
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	3
Japan—Yat Pun Shu Tsai	8
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	8
Foochow—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	1
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	6
Taro—Wu Tau	6
Turnips, Punli, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
(American)—Ka—san Chit Kwa	12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	12
Lily root—Lin Ngu	6
Yams—Ta Shu	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	1
Tau	1

海鮮

The above prices are in accordance with the Government's list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	\$4.50
per lb.,	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	4.00
per lb.,	.08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	3.50
per lb.,	.0
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	.35
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	.25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	.25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	.35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	.33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	.20
3. Sugar:—	
Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	.14
Granulated, per lb.,	.14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	.13
No. 2	.12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	
4. Frozen Meat:—	

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above).

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount or subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$2 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

菓子

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples—California—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Osetoo)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	lb.	18

Commercial.

Lancashire Cotton Trade.

The year opened in the cotton industry of Lancashire with more favourable conditions than at any time since the beginning of the war, says *The Economist* of 24th April. There had been an improvement in the amount of business passing towards the end of 1914, and numerous spinners and manufacturers had fortified themselves with work to go on with for several weeks. The better state of things was maintained during January, and undoubtedly a larger amount of machinery was busily employed in producing articles suitable to meet the requirements of the war. Towards the end of February slackening off in the amount of fresh business was experienced, and during March the quieter tone became more pronounced, partly owing to higher prices in raw cotton and the poor response to the advanced rates in yarn and cloth by our customers abroad. On 4th January middling American cotton on the spot in Liverpool was at 4.71d. The tendency of prices was against buyers, and on the 19th of that month the quotation was 5.22d, whilst at the close the figure was 5.05d. Fluctuations during February were comparatively small, and on the 27th the rate was 4.94d. An upward movement began to show itself early in March, and on the 16th the quotation was 5.21d. By the 23rd the price had advanced to 5.35d, and on the 31st the quotation was 5.52d. The higher level of values has been due to bullish influences prevailing in the United States. Reports have been persistent of a decided reduction in the acreage for next season, estimates varying of a decrease from 10 to 30 per cent. The consumption both in America and in Europe during the last few months has been larger than expected. There have been advices of unfavourable weather in certain parts of the belt, which has delayed planting. Then another factor which has helped to sustain values has been optimistic feeling amongst traders across the water as to the duration of the war. Egyptian cotton is also decidedly dearer than at the beginning of the year. Fully good fair brown on 4th January was at 6.30d. The quotation on 30th January was 6.50d, whilst by the end of February the rate had advanced to 6.80d. During March much more activity prevailed in this class of the raw material, there being an increasing demand for the Continent, especially Russia, in anticipation of an early opening of the Dardanelles. A marked rise in prices occurred, and on the 31st March the quotation was 7.53d. According to statistics it looks as though the current crop in Egypt will turn out to be rather larger than was at one time anticipated, and it is suggested that the Government regulations as to the area under cultivation for the new season will not be rigidly enforced. The buying in pieces goods for export during the quarter has been irregular. A generally healthy business was done during January for India, especially Calcutta. Most of the buying was in well-known makes of shirtings, and although something was done in light fabrics, certain producers of dhoties did not meet with many big contracts. Since then demand for our dependency has fallen decidedly flat, and it is a long time since practicable offers were so scarce. China has continued disappointing, and internal troubles, along with uncertainty as to negotiations with Japan, have resulted in limited buying by export houses. Some recent advices, however, have been rather better, and last week some big special sales were arranged in a certain well-known make of shirtings. On the whole, an improvement has shown itself in the outlook for Egypt, but in many fabrics prices are now out of the reach of buyers. There are expectations of an increasing trade with the near Eastern outlets after Constantinople is reached, as stocks in that part of the world are understood to be comparatively low. There has been no activity of any moment for the South American outlets.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS											SA.—BUYERS		B.—BUYERS		N.—NOMINAL	
STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914.		1914.		1915.		1915.		Last Dividend and Date			
					Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest, 14th May. to now	Lowest, 14th May. to now						
Banks.																
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	{ \$800 b. £76 1/2	120,000	\$125	all	855	July.	700	Oct.	805	790	{ £2 3/4 & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to £27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14					
Marine Insurances.																
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	365 sa.	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	370	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.					
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	170 b.	10,000	£15	£5	145	May	133	Jan.	170	170	{ Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914					
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	£85 1/2 b.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct.	\$860	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914					
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	£22 1/2 b.	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan.	225	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914					
Fire Insurances.																
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	£135 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	134	130	{ \$9 for 1913					
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	£390 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395 1/2	Feb.	368 1/2	April	397	385	{ \$27 for 1913					
Shipping.																
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	£44.90 b.	30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	5 1/2	Dec.	4.90	4.80	{ \$1 for 1906					
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	£47 1/2 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	51	45	{ \$3 for year ending 30.6.14					
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	23 s.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	23	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14					
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	£97 s.	{ 60,000 £5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	99	97	{ Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913						
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	£93 1/2 b.	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept.	94 1/2	93 1/2	{ Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 C. No. 23					
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	£37 s. ex div. a.	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	37	37	{ \$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14					
Refineries.																
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	£116 s.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	117 1/2	111	{ \$3 for 1912					
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	£31 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	31	27 1/2	{ \$3 for 1897					
Mining.																
Kailan Mining Administration.	32 1/2 s.	1,000,000	£1	all	41 1/2	Feb.	33 1/2	Dec.	33 1/2	32 1/2	{ Final of 5% Coupon No. 4. making 10% for year ending 30/6/14					
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	£3.70 b.	200,000	£1	all	310	Jan.	1.90	Nov.	3.70	3.60	{ 1/2 for 1909					
Trench Mines Ltd.	32 1/2 s.	160,000	£1	all	39 1/2	Feb.	49 1/2	Nov.	32 1/2	32 1/2	{ 1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913					
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.																
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	£63 b.	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	72	69	{ \$3.50 for year 1914					
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	£62 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	62 1/2	57	{ \$3 dividend for year 1914					
Shanghai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	£51 1/2 b.	55,700	t. 100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	51 1/2	51	{ Tls. 5 for 1913					
Shanghai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	£85 b.	36,000	t. 100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	85	80	{ Tls. 5 for 1914					
Hotels and Buildings.																
Anglo French Land.	£194	13,000	t. 100	t. 100	128	July.	120	Dec.	114	112	{ Tls. 6 1/4 for year ending 29.2.14					
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	£114 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128	July.	120	Dec.	114	112	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14					
H'kong Land Investment Co. & Co.	£108 sa.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July.	98	Nov.	108 1/2	108	{ \$3 for year ending 31.12.14					
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	£6.90 sa.	150,000	\$10	all	94	Jan.	7	Nov.	7	6.90	{ 45 cents for year 1914.					
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	£40 b.	6,000	\$50	20	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	40	40	{ \$3 for 1914					
Shanghai Lands.	£105	78,000	t. 50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	106	101	{ Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914					
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	£71 b.	19,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	70 1/2	70	{ \$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14					
H'kong Central Estates.	£100 s.	10,000	\$100	all	100	June	100	June	100	100	{ \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14					
Cotton Mills.																
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	£160 b.	20,000	t. 50	all	138	July	125	May	163 b.	152 1/2	{ Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14					
Hongkong Cotton Co., Ltd.	£7.40 b.	125,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	Mar.	7	June	7.40	7	{ 50 cents 31.7.08					
Kung Yik.	£13.90 b.	75,000	t. 10	all	14 1/2	Jan.	11	Mar.	14 1/2	13 1/2	{ Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14					
Laou Kung Mow.	£89 1/2 b.	8,000	t. 100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	69 b.	86	{ Tls. 12 for 1913					
Shanghai Cottons in Shanghai.	£1.95 b.	40,000	t. 50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	99 1/2	97 1/2	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1 year end'g 30.6.14					
Miscellaneous.																
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	£10 s.	10,000	\$10	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10	10	{ 85 cents for 1914					
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	£4 1/4 s.	10,000	\$5	all	4.90	July	4	April	4 1/4	4 1/4	{ 6% for year ending 28.2.06					
Do. (Spec. shares).		50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	8 1/4	8.00	{ 70 cts. for 1914					
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	£8 sa.	125,000	\$10	all	39	June	35	Aug.	34	34	{ \$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14					
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	£34 b.	40,000	\$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	6.90	6.70	{ 50 cts. for 1914.					
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	£6.85 b.	400,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	39 1/2	39	{ \$2.00 per share for 1914					
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	£39 1/2 b.	60,000	\$10	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec.	184	184	{ Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914					
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	£184 s.	6,500	\$25	all	25	June	22	Apr.	26 1/2	26 1/2	{ Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p.c. for 1913					
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	£26 1/2 s.	60,000	\$10	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb.	5.20	5.10	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913					
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	£5.10 b.	325,000	t. 50	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/4	June	10	10	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15					
Langkats.	£40 b.	250,000	t. 10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec.	42	40	{ None					
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old) £9.30 s. div. (New) 80 cts. b.	£11 b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/4	June	10	10	{ 80 cts. for 1910.					
Philippines Ltd.	£4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	4	4	{ None					
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	£5 b.	12,000	\$10	10	—	—	—	—	5	5	{ \$1.50 for 1910.					
Societe des Pulpes et Papiereries du Tonkin.	£20	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	20	20	{ None					
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	£3.10 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	{ 35 cts. for year ending 31.5.14					
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	£16 1/2 b.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan.	16 1/2	16 1/2	{ \$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.14					
Watson and Co., Ltd.	£6 1/2 b.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec.	6.60 x div.	6.50 x div.	{ 60 cts. for 1914					
William Powell, Limited.	£6 1/2 b.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	6 1/2	6	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14					
S. C. Morning Post.	£29 b.	6,901	\$25	all	30	June	22	Dec.	29	29	{ \$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14					

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, JUNE 14, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

14th June.

Selling.		Demand India	135 1/4	T/T France	2.31 1/2	6 m/s. France	2.47 1/2
T/T	1/9 1/2	T/T Bombay	135 3/4	Demand Paris	2.32	Gold Leaf per tael	£58
Demand	1/9 9/16	Demand Bombay	135 3/4	On Haiphong	8 1/4 prem.	Sovereign	\$11 nom.
30 d/s	1/9 5/8	T/T Calcutta	135 3/4	On Saigon	8	Bar Silver ready	23 3/8
60 d/s	1/9 11/16	Demand Calcutta	135 3/4	On Bangkok	8 1/2	forward	—
4 m/s.	1/9 3/4	Demand Manila	88	Buying.			
T/T Shanghai	78	T/T San Francisco & N.Y.	43 1/8	4 m/s. L/C	1/10 1/8	Subsidiary Coins.	
Private 30 d/s sight	—	Demand New York	43 1/4	6 m/s. L/C	1/10 3/8	Chinese	20 cts. pieces \$18 9/16
T/T Singapore	77	T/T Java	108 1/2	30 d/s. Sney & M.	1/10 3/8	Chinese	10 " \$18 5/8
T/T Japan	88	T/T Marks	Nom.	30 d/s. San Francisco & N.Y.	43 5/8	Hongkong	20 cts. pieces \$ 9 1/4
T/T India	135 1/4	Demand Germany	—	4 m/s. Marks	Nom.	Hongkong	10 " \$ 9 3/8
				4 m/s. France	2.42 1/2		

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.
BRANCHES:

BOMBAY. LONDON.
CALCUTTA. MANILA.
CANTON. PANAMA.
CEBU. PEKING.
COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW. SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.
Kobe. YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,600,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at: Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up, £1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed:

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
1.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.
8.00 P.M. and 9.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.
2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.
5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.
6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 11 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS.

By arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Vaux Road, Central.

* Extra and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

No season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque.

Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal.

Head Quarters Offices, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave.

Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Head Quarters Offices between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. daily.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 5.)

PACIFIC MAIL SHIPPING DIFFICULTIES.

June 12, 5.00 a.m.
 Reuter's Washington correspondent says that the United States have instructed diplomats abroad to ask for the annulment of the paragraphs of the commercial treaties conflicting with new Seaman's Law. The Pacific Mail Steamship Co will probably have to abandon its Trans-Pacific service, as, under the Act, a ship cannot sail from American ports unless 75 per cent. of the crew can speak the language of the country whose flag she carries. The Act prevents the employment of Oriental labour to complete vessels flying the Japanese flag, and will probably drive all American ships out of the Oriental trade.

LIEUT. WARNEFORD'S CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY.

June 12, 6.00 a.m.
 The Gazette, in recording the award of the Victoria Cross to Flight Sub-Lieut. R. Warneford, R.N.R., for "most conspicuous bravery," says he chased a Zeppelin from the coast of Flanders to Ghent and dropped bombs on it from a height of only one to two hundred feet. It took him 15 minutes to re-start his engines when he landed in hostile country.

GERMAN MINERS ON STRIKE.

June 12, 6.00 a.m.
 Vorwaer's reports a serious miner's strike at Neurode, in Silesia, over the question of wages. The numbers of strikers is increasing every hour.

GERMAN OFFICERS BREAK PAROLE.

June 12, 6.00 a.m.
 Reuter's correspondent in New York reports that the authorities are investigating the disappearance of Lieut. Brauer and some of the crew of the interned Prinz Eitel Friedrich, who are believed to have left the country in contravention of their parole.

NOT THE CAPTAIN OF THE PRINZ EITEL.

June 12, 6 a.m.
 Reuter's correspondent in Madrid states that the German arrested at Gibraltar is not the captain, but an officer, of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

CONCEALED ON A H.A.L. BOAT.

June 12, 6.00 p.m.
 According to Reuter's correspondent in Rome, the *Giornale d'Italia* states that guns, machine-guns, and aeroplanes have been found concealed in the hull of the Hamburg-America liner Bayern, interned in Naples in August.

THE LUSITANIA "PLOT."

June 12, 6.00 p.m.
 The New York Evening Sun says the authorities have proof that the Lusitania affidavits to the effect that the plot originated in the office of Captain Boyd have diminished one-third.

MORE FOREIGNERS LEAVE MEXICO.

June 12, 6.00 a.m.
 A message from Vera Cruz states that 500 foreigners from Mexico City have arrived by special train, and an American transport is conveying them to Galveston.

TO EXTEND THE DUTCH FLEET.

June 12, 10.15 p.m.
 Reuter's correspondent at the Hague states that the total amount of the Bill for the extension of the fleet is twenty-five million florins. The first instalment, of six millions, is divided equally between the naval and Dutch Indies budgets. Two cruisers, each costing nine millions, and four submarines, each costing one and three-quarter millions, are to be constructed. A further increase of the naval budget is demanded for the construction of six seaplanes.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

ITALIANS NEAR MONTENEGRO.

June 12, 12.15 p.m.
 According to Reuter's Rome correspondent a communique states that the Italian advance force has pushed beyond Montenegro. The successes here are due to the skill of the Alpine forces and the bersaglieri.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE
 THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE
 DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS
 DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA
 IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

The attention of the Public is directed to Para. 28 of the Hongkong Postal Guide which reads as follows:—

The usual time for closing a mail is one hour before the steamer is advertised to sail. Letters prepaid with 10 cents in addition to the postage will, if handed over the counter, be received after the advertised time of closing the mail until the mail has actually left the office.

Registered Letters to the Caroline, Ladrone, Pelew and Marshall Islands can now be accepted for transmission.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

MAILS DUE.

Europe, Sardinia, 18th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Fort Bayard & Haiphong—Per HUN, 15th inst. 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco & U.S. Kingdom via Canada—Per CHINA, 15th June, 11 a.m.

Straits—Per SUISENG, 15th inst. 1 p.m.
 Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-MUN, 15th June, 1 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria B.C. Boat, and United Kingdom via Canada, Europe via Siberia—Per AKI M., 15th June 3 p.m.
 (Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 19th June.)

Philippine Islands—Per TEAN, 15th inst. 3 p.m.
 Shanghai & N. China—Per SINGKIANG, 15th inst. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 16th June.

Shanghai, and North China Japan via Kobe (Europe via Siberia)—Per ATLANTIQUE, 16th inst. 3 p.m.
 (Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday 19th June.)

THURSDAY, 17th June.

Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and London—Per HIRANO M., 17th inst. 11 a.m.

Shanghai, and North China Japan via Siberia—Per YINGCHOW, 17th June, 3 p.m.
 (Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Tuesday, the 22nd June.)

FRIDAY, 18th June.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-TAN, 18th June, 1 p.m.
 Haiphong—Per KILJO M., 18th inst. 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, 19th June.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe. The parcel mail will be closed on Friday, 18th June, at 5 p.m.—Per MALTA, 19th June, Printed Matter and Samples 10 a.m. Registration 10.15 a.m. R.istration Kowloon B. C. 9.30 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

Saigon—Per ITOLA, 19th inst. 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 20th June.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa & Tamsui—Per KAIJO M., 20th inst. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 21st June.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per CHANGSHA, 21st June 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 22nd June.

Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per ST. ALBANS, 22nd June, 10 a.m.

Philippine Is.—CHINHUA, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd June.

Swatow, Amoy, & Formosa via Takao & Amoy—Per BOSU-MARU, 23rd June 9 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Taipei Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,123, J. Horuchi, 13th inst.—Dairen, Coal—M. Co.
 Hue, Fr. s.s. 703, Cornillon, 14th inst.—Haiphong, 12th inst. Sugar—Marty.

Taiwan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,143, 13th inst.—Tsuru, 10th inst. Coal—D. and Co.

Kashima, Jap. s.s. 9,905, M. Yagi, 13th inst.—Singapore, Gen.—Order.

Fukuro Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,929, T. Okagaki, 13th inst.—Moji, 7th inst. Coal—M.B.G.K.

Heinrich, Chinese s.s. 1,423, Munro, 14th inst.—Tientsin, 7th inst. General—C.M.S.N. Co.

Yingchow, Br. s.s. 1,221, Jones, 13th inst.—Shanghai, 9th inst. General—B. & S.

Nisaho Maru, Jap. s.s. Y. Nakano, 14th inst.—Bangkok, 5th inst. Rice—Chinese.

Koolas, Chinese s.s. 859, B. Miyazaki, 14th inst.—Wai-hai-wei, 7th inst. General—Colmer.

Tonglee, Chinese Br. s.s. 885, M. Honda, 14th inst.—Bangkok, 18th inst. Rice—Chinese.

DEPARTED.

June 12.

Chongva for K. O. Wan via Macao
 Nanyo Maru for Tayep
 Yuesang for Manila
 Cordillera for Marseilles via Saigon
 Fukui Maru for Yokohama via Moji
 Singon for Haiphong via Haiphong
 Boyarin for Saigon
 Shabonee for Swatow & San Francisco

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

June 12.

Luzon Maru for Bombay via Singapore
 Daiji Maru for Haiphong
 Daiji Maru for Tamsui via Swatow
 Choyang for Shanghai via Swatow
 Eiger for Dalay via Chéfoo
 Nikko Maru for Yokohama
 Katsura for Calcutta via Singapore
 Unda for Shanghai

June 13.

Hongkong for Haiphong
 Luertes for Saigon
 Kashima Maru for Yokohama via S'hai
 Kwangshai for Canton
 Taihoun for Shanghai
 Yingchow for Canton

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Kashima Maru from Singapore
 Messrs J. Robinson, V. H. Houtburg, W. Campbell, H. B. Somerville, C. E. S. Olsen, H. W. Lowden, G. L. Jones, M. E. Roberts.

Per s.s. Yingchow from Shanghai
 Messrs J. Loren, Chong, Martin, Sullivan, Miss Anderson.

Per s.s. Halmun from Swatow—Miss Coleman, Mr & Mrs Yu Hing-sui, Yonnig.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st June, 1915.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

System	1914	1915	1916
Tytan	15.00	15.00	15.00
Tytan Intermediate	15.00	15.00	15.00
Tytan	15.00	15.00	15.00
Tytan Intermediate	15.00	15.00	15.00
Wong-nai-chung	15.00	15.00	15.00

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	1914	1915	1916
Tytan	15.00	15.00	15.00
Tytan Intermediate	15.00	15.00	15.00
Tytan	15.00	15.00	15.00
Tytan Intermediate	15.00	15.00	15.00
Wong-nai-chung	15.00	15.00	15.00

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

System	1914	1915	1916
Kowloon	15.00	15.00	15.00
Kowloon Intermediate	15.00	15.00	15.00
Kowloon	15.00	15.00	15.00
Kowloon Intermediate	15.00	15.00	15.00
Wong-nai-chung	15.00	15.00	15.00

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	1914	1915	1916
Kowloon	15.00	15.00	15.00
Kowloon Intermediate	15.00	15.00	15.00
Kowloon	15.00	15.00	15.00
Kowloon Intermediate	15.00	15.00	15.00
Wong-nai-chung	15.00	15.00	15.00

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Wong-nai-chung	15.00	15.00	15.00

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 14th 11.25—Pressure has given way slightly over the China Coast and moderately over S. Japan; slight increases are general elsewhere. It remains highest to the east of the Bonins, and depressions are situated to the N.W. of Shanghai and to the W. of Haiphong.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 14 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.30 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	S. & S.E. wind, moderate, cloudy, showery.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

14th June, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Wootock	7a	29.91	80	1		
Nemuro	7a	29.91	80	1		
Hakodate	7a	29.91	80	1		
Tokio	7a	29.91	80	1		
Kobe	7a	29.91	80	1		
Nagasaki	7a	29.91	80	1		
Kyushu	7a	29.91	80	1		
Osaka	7a	29.91	80	1		
Yokohama	7a	29.91	80	1		
Manila	7a	29.91	80	1		
Shanghai	7a	29.91	80	1		
Haiphong	7a	29.91	80	1		
Singapore	7a	29.91	80	1		
Batavia	7a	29.91	80	1		
Calcutta	7a	29.91	80	1		
Rangoon	7a	29.91	80	1		
Canton	7a	29.91	80	1		
Amoy	7a	29.91	80	1		
Swatow	7a	29.91	80	1		
Taipei	7a	29.91	80	1		
Tientsin	7a	29.91	80	1		
Peking	7a	29.91	80	1		
Harbin	7a	29.91	80	1		
Manchuria	7a	29.91	80	1		
Yokohama	7a	29.91	80	1		
Osaka	7a	29.91	80	1		
Kyushu	7a	29.91	80	1		
Nagasaki	7a	29.91	80	1		
Kobe	7a	29.91	80	1		
Tokio	7a	29.91	80	1		
Hakodate	7a	29.91	80	1		
Nemuro	7a	29.91	80	1		
Wootock	7a	29.91	80	1		

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, June 14.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation; the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date

at a p.m. at 4 a.m. at 4 p.m.

Barometer 29.85 29.83 29.84

Temperature 77 77 78

Humidity 93 92 94

Wind Direction E E E

Force 2 0 1

Weather ed o od

Rain 0.30

Highest open air temperature on the 13th 79

Lowest 66

H.K. Observatory, 14th June.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

14th June to 20th June, 1915.

14th June to 20th June, 1915.									
Day	Wind	High Water			Day	Low Water			
		Mean.	Max.	Min.		Mean.	Max.	Min.	
Mon.	24	m 8	59	7.3	m 8	19	3.3		
Tues.	25	m 0	10	1.5	m 5	42	0.4		
Wed.	26	m 0	37	3.3	m 3	48	0.3		
Thurs.	27	m 0	51	3.6	m 3	50	0.3		
Fri.	28	m 2	30	1.5	m 3	47	3.4		
Sat.	29	m 10	45	6.0	m 7	48	0.6		
Sun.	30	m 9	36	7.5	m 7	51	0.8		
Mon.	1	m 9	41	7.8	m 6	48	0.3		
Tues.	2	m 8	36.8	7.8	m 5	31	0.3		
Wed.	3	m 7	10	6.0	m 6	30	0.3		
Thurs.	4	m 7	47.8	7.4	m 5	41	1.0		

m morning, a afternoon